

THE  
LIBRARY  
JOURNAL

VOL. 54

FEBRUARY 15, 1929

NO. 4

READING TRAVEL CLUBS

I—Bridgeport, Conn.

II—Cleveland, Ohio

THE BROWSING LIBRARY

MILDRED SEMMONS

ADMINISTRATORS AND THE SCHOOL LIBRARY

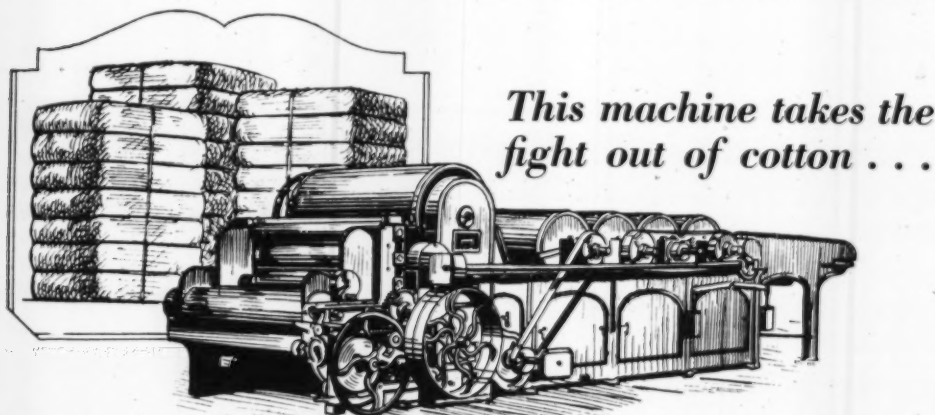
ELIZABETH MADISON

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# South Africa



The Government Travel Bureau of South Africa, in its endeavor to acquaint Americans with the beauties and wonders of South Africa, has prepared an exhibit of thirty beautiful rotogravure postcards. This set will be sent free to any librarian who will exhibit it. Interesting literature on South Africa will also be sent to supplement the exhibit.

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Speedy, Preening Ostriches  
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## Neuerscheinungen:

### GESCHICHTE DER PHILOSOPHISCHEN IDEEN

Von der Renaissance bis zur Gegenwart. Von Harald K. Schjellerup, a. Professor und Leiter des Psychologischen Instituts der Universität Oslo. Ins Deutsche übersetzt von M. Leitner von Grünberg. Gross-  
oktav. VIII, 136 Seiten, RM 7.—, geb. 8.—  
Die Aufgabe dieser "Geschichte der philosophischen Ideen" ist eine doppelte: einmal soll sie die Anschauungen der verschiedenen Denker mit dem individuellen Gefüge ihrer persönlich bestimmten Eigentümlichkeit wiedergeben zum andern den Zusammenhang dieser Anschauungen in ihrer Abhängigkeit von früheren und von der übrigen kulturhistorischen Entwicklung darstellen.  
Das vorliegende Buch bietet insofern etwas Neues, als es die psychologische am Philosophieren der verschiedenen Denker bewusst in den Vordergrund rückt. Von Interesse ist, dass es zu den vom Völkerverbund empfohlenen Standardwerken gehört.

### DANTE ALS DICHTER DER IRDISCHEN WELT

Von Dr. Erich Auerbach. Oktav, 218 Seiten, RM 7.—, in Leinen geb. 8.—  
Das Buch betrachtet Dante als den ersten Darsteller des Menschen, wie ihn die neuere Zeit in Europa zu sehen gewohnt ist, im Gegensatz zur antiken und frühmittelalterlichen Anschauungsweise. Es geht aus von der platonischen Verurteilung der nachahmenden Kunst als eines "Dritten im Range nach der Wahrheit" und führt in philosophisch-historischer Entwicklung zu dem Punkt, an dem Dante aus seinem Thema, dem Zustand der Seelen nach dem Tode, die Möglichkeit gewann, in der Nachahmung die Wahrheit selbst als sinnliche Erscheinung zu bilden. Aus diesem seinem Gegenstand, dem status animarum post mortem, erschliesst sich die Einheit, die Ordnung und die für Europa konstitutive Darstellungskraft des grossen Gedichts.

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Verlag Walter de Gruyter & Co., Berlin W. 10,

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Agent for U. S. A.

A. BRUDERHAUSEN, Domestic & Foreign Books, 47 West 47th Street, New York.

### DIE JUNGFAU VON ORLÉANS IN DER DICHTUNG

Von Wilhelm Grenzmann. Gross Oktav. VIII, 74 Seiten, RM 4.—  
(Stoff- und Motivegeschichte der deutschen Literatur, herausgegeben von Paul Merker und Gerhard Löffke, Heft 1.)

Anlage und Umfang der vorliegenden Arbeit sind durch die dem Stoff- und Motivegeschichtlichen Sammelwerk zuzurechnende Idee bestimmt, einen vielbehandelten Stoff oder ein häufiger wiederkehrendes Motiv auf ihrem Schicksalswege innerhalb der deutschen Literaturgeschichte zu verfolgen. Bei der ungewöhnlichen Stellung, die Jeanne d'Arc in der Weltliteratur und vor allem in der französischen Dichtung einnimmt, beschränkt sich diese Untersuchung natürlich nicht nur auf die deutsche Literatur. Die geistesgeschichtlichen Linien führen bis auf Schiller durch die Literaturen anderer Länder.

### DIE ALTSÄCHSISCHE GENESIS UND DER HELIAND

das Werk eines Dichters. Von Wilhelm Bruckner, a. Professor an der Universität Basel. Oktav. IV, 114 Seiten, RM 7.—  
(Germanisch und Deutsch, Studien zur Sprache und Kultur, 4. Heft.)

Der Verfasser versucht in seiner Untersuchung den Nachweis zu erbringen, dass *Genesis* und *Heliand* von einem Dichter verfasst sind; die weitgehende Übereinstimmung des Sprachgebrauchs, die eigenartige Behandlung des biblischen Stoffes und auch die Beobachtung, dass gerade die Schlusspartien des *Heliand* der *Genesis* in manchem Punkte näher stehen als der Anfang des grossen Werkes, sprechen dafür.

## THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOLUME 54, No. 4

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*Ready March 1*

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# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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~ FEBRUARY 15, 1929 ~

## The Great Out-Trail

By Donna L. Root

*Assistant, History Division in Charge of Travel Section, Cleveland Public Library*

DOWN the street, past a window in the corner of a great marble building where glow brightly covered books, and alluringly hued pamphlets the names of which suggest the answer to the poster overhead—"Roads to Anywhere." Up a flight of entrance steps, and through a door whose gold letters read, Cleveland Public Library. Past a bulletin board announcing that "The world is a great book of which they that never stir away from home read only a page," the while it displays book jackets and travel folders on all the countries of Europe, cleverly correlated in parallel columns. Up in a rush in the elevator to the second floor, down the main corridor past wall display cases where an exhibit of gorgeous, striking posters issued by European railways calls attention to a variety of beautifully illustrated travel books. Around the corner, under a decorative little wrought-iron sign which reads, "History, Biography, Travel," and down the President's Corridor into a welcoming corner of a long room with high windows to the north, green ferns and a bright row of posters on the balcony. This is the cheerful path traversed by the would-be traveler, in this travel-planning month, on his way to the Travel Information Service of Cleveland's Main Library.

Three years ago in May this Travel Information Service was opened in the Cleveland Public Library. It had been our desire for some time to avail ourselves of the great mass of free pamphlet literature that is issued for advertising purposes by various travel agencies, steamship and railroad lines, and chambers of commerce. This material is most attractive in makeup and detailed in information. It covers a far wider field and is, as a whole, more up to date than a collection of travel books possibly could be. Of course there had

always been a certain amount of this travel literature in the vertical file. This had come in mostly as gifts and in an irregular hit or miss fashion. It was felt that a separate travel file, simply arranged, would offer an added service to library patrons who wished to acquire travel information without becoming involved with a travel bureau, over-eager to sell them a tour.

We felt very much like pioneers, because at the time we knew of no other library that had attempted this form of service. Afterward we learned that the Newark Public Library had started a similar project about the same time. With no precedent to go by, we started out one day to interview the local travel bureaus, present our plan and ask their cooperation. The response was cordial and rather tremendous. They piled into our eager arms such quantities of rainbow-hued pamphlets that our imagination winged away into far corners of the world even while our feet lagged under the heavy burden.

We soon found that delightful though it was, it was physically impossible to make the rounds in this fashion and a systematic scheme was evolved. Our Publicity Representative was called in and her help asked. Together we compiled a list of local travel bureaus, steamship booking offices and railroad representatives. It was decided that the pamphlets should not be accessioned or catalogued in any way but should come direct to the Library Travel Information Bureau, there to be stamped "Travel Guide," headed with a simple geographical classification, and arranged alphabetically. The Publicity Representative made appointments with the heads of the agencies and called in person, presenting our plan. She pointed out that this was another channel, and

an important one, where they might obtain free advertising and bring themselves before a large new public. The response was most enthusiastic, and the men sent over large supplies of folders and called in person at the time of the formal opening to "See how it was being done."

It was the head of the Cunard Line who led us to develop a feature which has never ceased to attract much attention. He procured for us a large number of the posters used by the foreign railways to advertise their lines. These are the work of experienced artists and our present collection numbers six hundred or more, a valuable addition to the library both for use with artists and for exhibits. At the time of the opening of the bureau, these striking posters were hung throughout the library. Every department had its share. We were never gayer. In the travel end of the History Division we arranged a display of some of the most attractive folders on wall display racks with a vivid poster which announced that

these were a selection from the Travel Information Service, and that others might be had for circulation. It might be said here, parenthetically, that three copies of each folder are placed on file, to be circulated like regular pamphlets. The extra pamphlets are stored, and are given away, as long as they last, to borrowers who wish material to keep. An adjacent corner holds a selection of travel books, chosen primarily for the European traveler.

Here one can browse and find just the book for his need, whether it be a formal Blue Guide or a useful Clara Laughlin to tell the historical background. It is by no means our intention to divorce the Travel Service from the books, but rather to supplement the books with the newer information of the guides, thus leading the borrower to realize the value of traveling with a mind rich with knowledge of history and literature.

The new service "took" at once. We found our theories proved. People are glad to do their preliminary planning for a vacation or a tour at a place where comparative material is available. We have "guides" from all the lines and all the bureaus which conduct tours, and we place them impartially before the prospective traveler, who may take them home to consult at leisure. We cannot, of course, quote prices or sailing dates, nor can we book reservations. But the folders when kept up to date supply the two former items, and the latter is the well-earned privilege of our cooperators, the local bureaus.

The stories of the kinds of questions answered and the type of persons served is as colorful and varied as the panorama that unrolls from a train window. We have suggested many whole tours in Europe, of course, and innumerable vacation spots and itineraries in America. It is one of our boasts that a certain elderly gentleman whom we helped to plan his first European trip, accomplished it so efficiently and cheaply that the following year he conducted a small



*A Corner of the Travel Bureau*

group to the Orient at the request of a certain tourist bureau. An efficient set of road maps from the Automobile Club and state highway organizations makes us able to help instantly the traveler by car, and a vast assortment of folders from the principal cities of the United States suggests where to stop and what to see. Hikers have come to us to know the locality of rest camps. Girls wishing summer employment in the national parks ask our help. People of foreign birth find folders in their own language. The invalid finds the literature of health resorts. The man about to move his family to Denver finds a survey of educational and business conditions. The lady who wants to remember a certain French restaurant in New Orleans finds it again. The lonesome Irish boy stands enthralled before a poster of his own town and tells us of a sweetheart soon to join him. The non-travelers, too, form a large share of our patrons. Artists and scene painters cull the file for suggestions. Teachers draw twenty to thirty guides for a class "going around the world," and costumes are provided for a large and fashionable ball.

Except for the assistants' time (not so small an item when a long tour is being planned), the Travel Information Service costs us nothing. Although it occupies twenty drawers of a standard filing case and is comprised of thousands of pamphlets, they were all received free. The problem constantly before us is to

keep it in order, weed out material which is out of date, and keep sending for new issues. Our Publicity Office actually sends for the material, but we supply the addresses from a file. This can be handled seasonally, thus lessening the burden. In October we get the Mediterranean cruise folders, in January the European tours, in May, American vacation resorts. Recent additions of special interest to business men are the many folders received from chambers of commerce all over the United States. They were featured last summer in a special "Cities" exhibit. There is no end to use made of the "Guides." They constantly go to "brighten up" an exhibit of books, and their brilliant covers make a quick appeal to the passer-by.

To all libraries which are a bit scornful of this type of pamphlet may we say that it has proved a most attractive feature to use with travel books, and, we believe, a genuine help to our public. And to the librarian herself, speaking in psychological slang, it is a legitimate vicarious thrill to find herself, as did the gray travel bureau clerk in Ruth Comfort Mitchell's poem:

Planning proud journeyings in terms that bring  
Far places near—high-colored words that sing—  
"The Taj-Mahal at Agra" . . . "Kashmir's Vale" . . .  
Spanning wide spaces with her clear detail,  
"Seville or Fiesole in spring—  
Thro' the Fjords in June"—her words take wing:  
She is the minstrel of the great Out-Trail!

## Vacation Traveling by Way of Books

By J. Ethel Wooster

*Director of Children's Work, Bridgeport (Conn.) Public Library*

"Around the world's wide expanse  
Are places great and small,  
Whose names fair tingle with romance,  
And I would see them all."

THIS quotation displayed with a map of Colonel Lindbergh's Good-Will Tour, and a small collection of books about the southern countries he visited, aroused enough enthusiasm among the boy and girl readers in the Children's Department of the Bridgeport Public Library to suggest that the children's reading interests might be further broadened by similar pictorial maps.

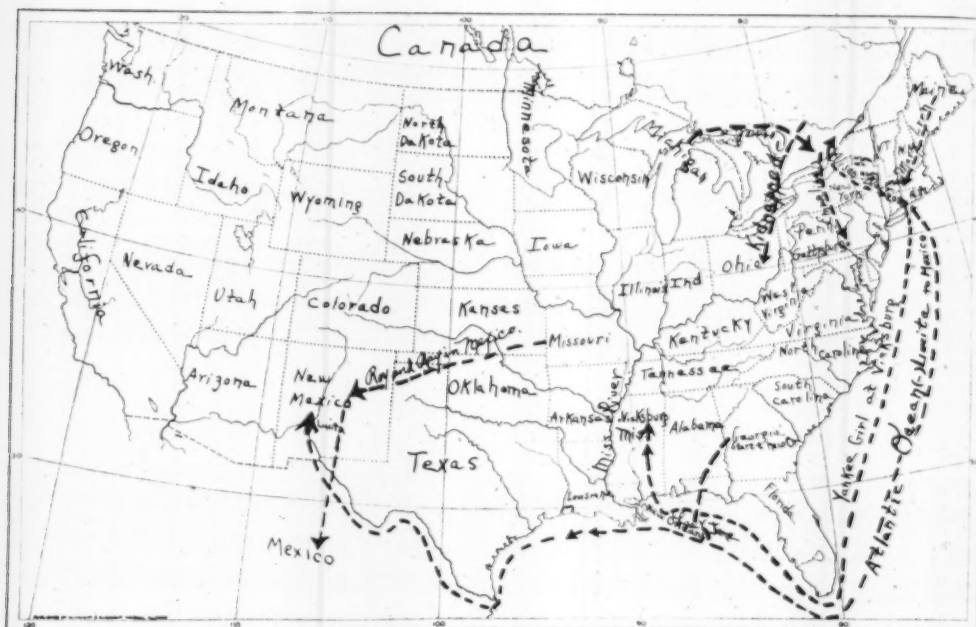
This suggestion developed into the Vacation Reading Travel Club for the summer of 1928. To complete the project, ideas were gathered from various sources, the earliest one being an article in *Public Libraries* some years ago describing the Travel Reading Club of the Children's Department in the Public Library of

Alhambra, Cal., in 1925 or 1926 under Miss Marion Greene.

In 1927 the City Library of Springfield, Mass., had a similar club. The library staff made attractive maps, tracing the routes they wished the children to follow. Book titles were printed in each state of the United States and in each country of Europe, Asia and Africa. Typed lists of books for each continent were called "The Magic Carpet of Bookland." From these lists, at the beginning of the summer, on mimeographed sheets representing tickets, the children made their own itineraries. Eight places were to be visited in logical geographical order, and the corresponding eight books read, three of which were to be non-fiction. As each book was read, a short review was written by the "traveler," and the title on his ticket was punched.

The Bridgeport Library adopted this plan





Book Travel Route

with several variations. The Travel Club was invited to "See America First," and two large maps were made by the staff, one of the United States, with famous landmarks, national parks, well-known routes like the Lincoln Highway, Johnny Appleseed's Journey, the Oregon Trail, Daniel Boone's trips, Pike, Carson and Frémont, etc., with corresponding book titles printed in, and one of the Western Hemisphere, showing the Polar explorations, aviators' routes, Roosevelt's South American explorations, sea voyages of famous explorers, whalers, pirates and buccaneers. The aviators' routes were traced in red ink, sea voyages in bright blue, and land trips in green ink, so that each stood out clearly.

Book lists were typed for each route, using cash-register paper and so making a long "ticket" of each trip. These were mounted and hung near the maps. The children selected their book titles from the tickets.

Logical geographical order was encouraged but not required, as a particular group of books might be "out" at just the time a "traveler" wished to read them. He was invited to visit ten places, reading ten books during the summer, filling out his ticket as he went along, the titles being punched as he reported he had read them.

When five books were read the traveler was given an outline map to fill in, locating the places and putting in the titles of his particular

books, marking in state names of the United States, country names of South America or Canada, seas, bays, etc., if he wished to do so. Also he was given a button to wear, which read: "I belong to the Public Library Reading Club." This was the only reward given, except that at the end of the summer the travelers took their maps and tickets home.

The outline maps were purchased from a regular supply house and cost about one cent apiece. The library furnished them free to the children, also the colored pencils used in marking the routes on the map.

A member of the staff was always ready to serve as consulting agent of the Travel Bureau. Sometimes the older children helped the smaller ones. In several branches a definite day and hour each week was assigned for marking the maps under the direction of a staff member and a committee of children. This was considered the best method.

A record of the Travel Club members was posted by schools, using Dennison stars to represent books read; a blue star for a sea story, a red star for aviation, and a green star for a book trip on land. This was the only publicity except the letters and posters sent to all the schools (a copy of which is given here), and the story hours.

In the summer of 1929 the Travelers are to be invited to visit Europe, Asia and Africa in a similar way.



*Typical Round Trip Ticket*

Seeing America—Summer of 1928

*Motoring Through the United States  
North Western States***Montana**—the Little Big Horn Country  
**Custer's Last Fight** In *Book of Bravery* vi  
p231 j179.6 Lanier*Threat of Sitting Bull* j Lange**Blackfeet Indians***Blackfeet Indian Stories* j398.2 Grinnell*Indian Why Stories* j398.2 Linderman*Sinopah the Indian Boy* j970.1 Schultz*With the Indians in the Rockies* j970.1*Little Smoke—tale of a Sioux* j Stoddard*Apach Caller of Buffalo* j970.1 Schultz*Last of the Chiefs* j Altsheler

## Read

*Sacajawea, the Bird Woman* j970.1*The Trapper* In *Heroes of the Wilds* p333  
j604 Fraser*Jack the Young Explorer* j Grinnell*On the Plains With Custer* j Sabin*Boy Scouts in Glacier Park* j Eaton*Master of the Strong Hearts* j Brooks*Story of Montana* j978.6 Fogarty

(Written by a librarian in Bridgeport)

**Wyoming****Oregon Trail***On to Oregon* j Willsie*Oregon Trail* j 917.8 Parkman*White Indian* j Sabin**Yellowstone Park***In Places Young Americans Want to Know*  
j917.3 Tomlinson"Old Faithful" and the Mammoth Hot  
Springs are found here (See National  
Park Tourist Folders)*Little Ta-Wish* j398.2 Hardy**John Burroughs roamed here** as told*In Good Stories for Great Birthdays*

p53 j808.8 Olcott

**Big Game Hunter** In *Heroes of the Wilds*  
p269 j604 Fraser*Travel Stories from St. Nicholas* j910**Home of Johnny Bear***Story of Krag and Johnny Bear* j599

Seton

*Story of Chink* In *Lives of the Hunted*

j Seton

*Biography of a Grizzly* j599 Seton

## Other Stories

*Virginian* j Wister*Jinglebob* j Rollins*Shawnee's Warning* j Lange*Scouts of the Valley* j Altsheler*Buffalo Bill and the Overland Trail* j

Sabin

*Jack in the Rockies* j Grinnell*Indian Why Stories* j398.2 Linderman*Travel Club Ticket*

Name: Helen Lucas.

School: Franklin.

Grade: 8th

## Tour.

1. Bridgeport to Mississippi River.

Book read: *Yankee Girl at Vicksburg.*

2. To Gettysburg.

Book read: *Emmeline.*

3. To West Indies.

Book read: *Our Little Cuban Cousins.*

4. To Albany.

Book read: *Alison Blair.*

5. To Old Mexico.

Book read: *Lucila.*

6. To Massachusetts.

Book read: *Life of Mary Lyon.**The Ticket Office*

7. To New Jersey.  
Book read: *Cornelia*.
8. To Saranac Lake.  
Book read: *Kidnapped*.
9. To New Orleans.  
Book read: *Lady Jane*.
10. To Mexico.  
Book read: *Roy and Ray in Mexico*.

*Letter Sent To Schools*

*To the Principals:*

The Public Library Reading Project for the coming summer is to be in the form of a Travel Reading Club. Seeing America through books, by following the trail of the aviators, Lindbergh and others; by cruising around the coast of North and South America or on the rivers and lakes; by touring the United States by rail and wheel, following the paths of the summer tours as offered by railroads and bus lines; by visiting famous places and people.

During the summer there will be side trips in the form of Library Story Hours; stories and folk tales of various points included in the tours, using our picture machine. We are suggesting that the children visit ten places—that is, read ten books in the course of the summer, using the enclosed form or travel ticket accompanied by an outline map, marking in the trip as they proceed. The Library offers no prizes for the reading. At the end of the summer the children's tickets and maps will be returned to them at a General Story Hour, when we hope to have a well-known author for entertainment.

Will you kindly post one of the enclosed notices in every room of grades 4, 5, 6, 7, 8? The reading may begin June 15, and the children interested may register at any time at the Library or Branch Library.

Most cordially yours,

*Posters Placed in Schools*

SEE AMERICA FIRST

Travel this Summer via  
The Library Reading Club  
Follow Lindbergh's Trail  
Visit Famous People  
Cruise Along the Coast  
Hunt with Camera and Gun

Why not Travel by Books while grown folks go by land and sea! Timetables and maps are ready! Plan your trip via books and get your ticket at the Travel Bureau in the Children's Room of the Central Library or the Branch Libraries. From the Library Tours choose ten places you would like to see and, during the summer, read one book about each. There will be maps to show where to go, marking the

route as you travel along, by rail or boat or plane.

Join the Library Travel Club.

Sample Tour  
Seeing America  
1928

*Skyward*—Adventures in the Air, Across the Atlantic, Bridgeport to Mineola, L. I., Greatest Flying Fields in the World—Curtis Mitchell, Roosevelt.

Books

*Thinkers and Doers* p326, j609 Darrow.  
*Boy Scientists* p390, j502 Collins.  
*Heroes of the Air* j629.13 Fraser.  
*Our Physical World* p77, j530 Downing.

France—with Lindbergh. 3600 miles in 33½ hours.

Books

"We" jB Lindbergh.  
*Lone Scout of the Sky* jB Lindbergh.  
*Boys' Book of Airmen* j629.13 Crump.  
*Heroes of Modern Adventure* j620 Bridges.

France — with Byrd, Noville, Acosta and Balchen—3477 miles in 46 hours.

Books

*Skyward* jB Byrd.  
*Dick-Byrd* jB Byrd.  
*Boys' Book of Airmen* j629.13 Crump.

Spain—U. S. Navy Seaplane NC-4—3935 miles from Rockaway Beach, L. I., to Newfoundland at Trepassey Bay.

Books

*Adventures of Billy Topsail* j Duncan.  
*Stranger from up Along* j Goodrich.

To Azores—volcanic islands 800 miles from Spain.

Books

*Conquering the Air* p131, j629.13 Williams.  
*Heroes of the Air* p27, j629.13 Fraser.  
*Boys' Book of Airmen* p141, j629.13 Crump.  
*Islands of Magic* j398.2 Eells.

From Paris—'round the world flight by U. S. Army planes. 27,534 miles in 351 hours.

Books

*First World Flight* j269.13 Thomas.

To Iceland—Greenland.

Books

*David Goes to Greenland* j919.8 Putnam.  
*Boys' Eye-view of the Arctic* j919.8 Rawson.  
Public Library  
Bridgeport, Conn.

# Some Reference Books of 1928

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## PART II

### Business

SEVERAL new reference works in the field of business call for comment. William Frederick Spalding's *Dictionary of the World's Currencies and Foreign Exchanges* describes the currencies of the various countries, gives rates of exchange and explains financial terms. It is illustrated with many plates of coins and unusual moneys and with charts and tables showing fluctuations over periods of months and years.

*Pitman's Dictionary of Accident Insurance*, edited by James B. Welson, is in the main limited to the insurance principles and practices of England, but includes some material on other countries. It is arranged by class of insurance, with a brief introduction to each section, giving a survey and history of the field. Bernard C. Remington's *Dictionary of Fire Insurance*, a companion volume to the foregoing, attempts to give a comprehensive survey of the law and principles of the subject in England and elsewhere, although it again is primarily English. In using it one must bear in mind, therefore, the difference in English and American phraseology and look for "automobiles" under "motor-cars" and for "gasoline" under "petroleum." It includes records of law cases and foreign policy requirements and brief histories of some of the well-known insurance offices. For foreign insurance terms there is the *Französisch-deutsches Assekranz-Wörterbuch* by Dr. Schloemer, giving the German equivalents of French words. There have been no adequate bibliographies of current insurance literature and this year the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters have undertaken to fill this need. The *Annual Index to Current Literature Dealing With Casualty, Suretyship and Related Subjects Received in the Library During the Year 1927* is a pioneer number but the National Bureau plans to make it an annual record. If it is continued and enlarged it should be a very valuable tool for those interested in this subject.

The *Accountant's Index, Second Supplement*, covering the period July, 1923, to De-

cember, 1927, inclusive, brings this very useful bibliography of accounting more nearly to date. The original volume published in 1921 listed material through 1920, and the first supplement covered the period from January, 1921, to June, 1923. It is a dictionary catalog of books and periodical articles on all phases of accountancy. A new *Bibliography of Retailing*, by Paul Henry Nystrom, is a selected list of books, pamphlets and periodical articles in English, arranged by class. Trade periodicals are listed under class with brief information as to frequency, address, price, etc.

Moody's Investors Service has added a fifth manual to its series of annuals. *Moody's Manual of Investments, American and Foreign: Banks, Insurance Companies . . .* gives complete and up-to-date information on banks, insurance companies, investment trusts, real estate and finance and credit companies. There is an alphabetical index of banks, institutions, bond issues, etc., and a geographical index of American and foreign banks. At the back is a list of merged banks and insurance companies giving changes of name. *Poor's Register of Directors of the United States*, compiled by Poor's Publishing Company in collaboration with the Corporation Trust Company, lists in its first annual edition about 75,000 names of directors, giving for each his principal business connection and, so far as possible, all other companies with which he is connected and his business and residence addresses. There is a geographical index to the main alphabetical list.

The *German Commerce Yearbook*, edited by Hellmut Kuhnert in cooperation with the Deutsch-Amerikanischer Wirtschaftsverband, is planned to give a comprehensive survey of the economic situation of Germany in 1926 and 1927. It consists of a series of essays by leading men in industry, agriculture, commerce and finance, divided into three sections. First, the growth and development of business relations between the United States and Germany with the laws and treaties on which such relations are based; second, the institutions and facilities which serve Germany's exchange of commodities with other countries, the railway,

postal service, ocean shipping and air transport, with a chapter on tourist traffic; third, the past development, the present situation and the future prospects of Germany, especially in connection with her economic relations with the United States. Statistics of German industries, production and trade are included. It is expected to make this an annual publication. The *Commerce Yearbook* of the United States has changed its form and its system of dating. In 1927 the *Yearbook* for 1926 appeared for the first time in two volumes, volume 1, United States and volume 2, Foreign Countries. In 1928 it was published again in two volumes but with both covering and imprint date 1928, so that there will be no issue called the yearbook of 1927 in the set, although there is no real gap.

The *History of Manufactures in the United States, 1860-1914*, by Victor S. Clark, is a continuation of his earlier volume covering the years 1607-1860. It is an attempt to give in broad outlines an interpretation of the development, organization and economic influences of the manufacturing industry in the United States from the Civil to the World War. It includes a sixteen page bibliography and a detailed index. Another treatment of this subject, considerably different in form is that by Edmund E. Day and Woodlief Thomas, entitled *The Growth of Manufactures 1899 to 1923; a Study of Increase in the Volume of Manufactured Products* which has appeared as "Census Monograph" No. 8. This is in the main a statistical study by means of index numbers of the physical production of the manufacturing industry, based on the Government census of manufactures.

American Institute of Accountants. *Accountants' Index, Second Supplement. A Bibliography of Accounting Literature*, July 1923-December, 1927 (inclusive). New York: American Institute of Accountants, 1928. 789 p. 23 cm.

Clark, Victor S. *History of Manufactures in the United States, 1860-1914*. . . . Washington, D. C.: Carnegie Institution, 1928. 949 p. 25 cm. (Carnegie Institution of Washington. "Publication" No. 215B, v. 2) o.p.; to be reissued by McGraw-Hill Book Co.

Day, Edmund E., and Woodlief, Thomas. *The Growth of Manufactures, 1899 to 1923; a Study of Indexes of Increase in the Volume of Manufactured Products*. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1928. 205 p. 26 cm. (U. S. Bureau of the Census. "Census monograph," No. 8.)

*German Commerce Yearbook*, 1928, ed. by Hellmut Kuhnert, in cooperation with the Deutsch-Amerikanischer Wirtschaftsverband. . . . Berlin: Struppe and Winckler [1928]. 375 p. 24 cm. \$5.

*Moody's Manual of Investments, American and Foreign*. Banks, insurance companies, investment trusts, real estate, finance and credit companies. John Sherman Porter, ed. in chief. 1928. New York: Moody's Investors Service, 1928. 2878 p. 29 cm. \$25.

National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters. *Annual Index to Current Literature Deal-*

*ing with Casualty, Suretyship and Related Subjects, Received in the Library during the Year 1927*. New York, 1928. 15 p. \$65.

Nystrom, Paul Henry. *Bibliography of Retailing; a Selected List of Books, Pamphlets and Periodicals*. . . . New York: Pub. for the School of Business, Columbia University by the Columbia University Press, 1928. 88 p. 21 cm. \$2.50.

*Poor's Register of Directors of the United States*, 1928. First annual edition. Babson Park, Mass.: Poor's Printing Co., 1928. 260, 1698 p. 33 cm. \$30.

Remington, Bernard C., ed. *Dictionary of Fire Insurance; a Comprehensive Encyclopaedia of the Law and Principles of Fire Insurance, and Home and Foreign Practice*. London: Pitman, 1927. 480 p. 25 cm. 30s.

Schloemer. *Französisch-deutsches Assekuranz-Wörterbuch*. Berlin: Verband Öffentlicher Feuerversicherungsanstalten in Deutschland, 1928. 99 p. 21 cm.

Spalding, William Frederick. *Dictionary of the World's Currencies and Foreign Exchanges*. London: Pitman, 1928. 190 p. 25 cm. 30s.

U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. *Commerce Yearbook*, 1928. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1928. 2 v. 23 cm. \$1.25 per vol.

Welson, James Beavan, ed. *Pitman's Dictionary of Accident Insurance; a comprehensive encyclopaedia of information, and direction on the principles, law and practice of every branch of accident insurance*. . . . London: Pitman, 1928. 805 p. 25 cm. 60s.

### Science and Technology

With the issuance of the first volume, *From Homer to Omar Khayyam* of Sarton's *Introduction to the History of Science* there appears what promises to be a very valuable work, not only from the standpoint of the history of science as is set forth in the title, but also, and more important, from the reference point of view, from the standpoint of the bio-bibliography of scientific men. The author's aim is to furnish in as compact form as possible the main assured facts about the lives of men of science, with a list of the important editions and translations of their works and a critical selected bibliography of the treatment of each and of his works by modern scholars. Names are arranged in a chronological grouping, in the main by half centuries, and within each section are alphabetical. Each chapter has an introductory section reviewing the period which it covers. Originally Dr. Sarton planned to limit the work to pure science, but it proved difficult to draw the line closely. However, workers in the applied sciences, as medicine and engineering, are included only when they made some definite contribution to knowledge or wrote some especially worthwhile treatise. Aside from the exclusion of applied science, the term, science, is construed in a wide sense, being defined as positive knowledge, but accepting for each era its own idea of what positive knowledge is, not the present-day definition. Much space is given to religion, which until relatively modern times



was intrinsically bound up with science. Some pseudo-science, as astrology and alchemy, is included. Some material on music, which until modern times was considered a science, finds a place, and philology and historiography are accepted as sciences. The work does not attempt to include all scientists but only those who made some discovery or wrote something of value. An index which makes the material in the volume easily accessible, excludes, in order to reduce its size, the names of critics of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries on the principle that users will be interested in their contributions from the subject rather than from the author point of view. The history is supplemented, with notes of errata, in the "Critical Bibliography of the History and Philosophy of Science and of the History of Civilization," which appears from time to time in *Isis*. The first to appear after the volume was prepared, and therefore the first needed to supplement it, is the "Nineteenth Critical Bibliography" (*Isis*, 8:732-823, 1926.)

To turn from this general work to specific sciences we find a considerable number of recent works. In chemistry, Crane and Patterson's *A Guide to the Literature of Chemistry* will prove very helpful in pointing the way to those who are inexperienced in the use of chemical literature. Various sources of chemical information and research methods are discussed in chapters on such subjects as "Books," "Periodicals," "Patents," "Indexes," "Libraries" and "Procedure." This discussion is followed by various lists of reference value, including a "Bibliography of Articles Relating to Chemical Literature, 1907-1926," "Symbols and Abbreviations Used in Chemical Literature," "A List of American Libraries of Interest to Chemists," "A Bibliography of Lists of Periodicals," "Scientific and Technical Organizations," "Periodicals of Chemical Interest," "A List of Chemical Book Dealers and Publishers," and a "Select List of Chemical Books." Of great use to the chemist should be the *Chemical Patents Index*, by E. C. Worden, which is attempting to cover in detail the chemical subject matter of all United States patents granted from January 1, 1915, to December 31, 1924, being the 398,377 patents between the issued numbers 1,123,212 and 1,521,589. For all patents, which, from the entry in the *Official Gazette*, seemed to deal with chemical matter, a line by line examination of the specifications was made. The index for the decennial period will be in five volumes, the first of which, containing the "Index of Names, A-Z" and the "Index of Subjects, A-B," has appeared. According to the present plan the work will be kept to date by biennial volumes, and, if the demand

is sufficient, it will be carried backward to 1790 so as to give a record of the entire period of United States patent issues. The author part of the regular decennial index to *Chemical Abstracts* for the years 1917-1926 has been published, to be followed by the subject part. A supplement to the *Colour Index*, issued by the Society of Dyers and Colourists, contains additions and corrections collected since the work was published in 1924. The third and fourth volumes of the *International Critical Tables*, of the National Research Council, which are to be in five volumes, have appeared. A new edition of an older tabular work, the *Handbook of Chemistry and Physics*, issued by the Chemical Rubber Company of Cleveland, follows in its general plan its earlier editions but adds much new matter.

Two new volumes, the third and fourth, of the large German dictionary of technology, *Luegers Lexikon der Gesamten Technik*, carry its third edition through "Mass." Highway engineers will find much helpful information in Harger and Bonney's *Handbook for Highway Engineers*, the fourth edition of which has been called for by the rapid strides in rural road building methods made necessary by the demands of modern motor traffic. *The Radio Manual*, by G. E. Sterling of the Radio Division of the United States Department of Commerce, aims to aid those who enter the radio profession as engineers, inspectors or commercial or amateur operators. A new edition of the *Car Builders' Cyclopedia of American Practice*, prepared by the Mechanical Division of the American Railway Association, follows the same general plan as that adopted for the tenth edition. A mass of data for the mining engineer is contained in the second edition of the *Mining Engineers' Handbook*, edited by Robert Peele. Revision was made necessary by the development of engineering practice and by the changes in costs and wages since the war, which have made all material involving them obsolete.

With the constant multiplication of manufactured products and the increase in their complexity it is impossible for all those who must buy in quantities, either in connection with their own businesses or in their capacities as municipal, state or federal officials, to be able to judge the quality of the various commodities which they purchase. In recognition of this there exists a federal Bureau of Standards at Washington with the object of standardization of specifications by which products may be measured. Recent publications dealing with this subject have been numerous and divide themselves chiefly into two classes, actual lists of standards and directories of agencies equipped to test products to see whether they

fulfill specifications. Of the latter class may be mentioned a second edition of a *Directory of Commercial Testing and College Research Laboratories*, issued by the United States Bureau of Standards. The Bureau realizes the reluctance of purchasing agents to let contracts by specifications, for the simple reason that they are themselves unable to tell whether or not the delivered product is according to contract. By the issue of this list, which shows where different materials may be tested, the Bureau hopes to do away with this difficulty. It contains 207 commercial testing laboratories with record of the nature of the examinations for which they are equipped and 143 college laboratories, which are not only used for instruction but also to a considerable extent for research work and testing. A list of a somewhat different character is *Industrial Research Laboratories of the United States*, issued by the National Research Council, which, in its third edition, supplies information concerning the organization and research specialties of 999 laboratories. It excludes those connected with federal, state or municipal governments or with educational institutions. In the publication of actual lists of standards which furnish approved specifications to purchasing agents as well as to manufacturers, the National Electrical Manufacturers Association has been particularly active in its field, a list of its recent volumes being included in the appended list. In addition the regular triennial issue of *A. S. T. M. Standards* of the American Society for Testing Materials has appeared in two parts, the first dealing with "Metals" and the second with "Non-Metallic Materials," containing 340 standard specifications, methods of test, definitions of terms and recommended practices in effect at time of publication. This work is kept to date by annual supplements. A valuable annual is the *Standards Yearbook* of the Bureau of Standards, the first issue of which appeared in 1927. It contains material on progress in standardization, as well as a record of standardizing agencies, American, foreign and international.

Turning to printing, the year has seen a new edition of the very useful *Authors' and Printers' Dictionary*, by F. H. Collins, and the issue of *The Dictionary of Graphic Arts Terms*, compiled by Hugo Jahn. The latter is an alphabetical list of terms with their technical definitions and in some cases historical information. It is intended primarily for those who are learning the printing and allied trades but contains material of interest to all graphic arts workers.

In botany, we have a useful handbook in Alfred Rehder's *Manual of Cultivated Trees and Shrubs in North America*, which treats

all woody plants at present in cultivation and hardy in an area whose southern limit runs where the mean temperature of the coldest month is near the freezing point. The arrangement is by families, some 112 being listed. About 2465 varieties are fully described with additional varieties mentioned. An important contribution to the bibliography of horticulture, *The Lindley Library*, is a catalog of the books belonging to the Royal Horticultural Society of London. This collection is one of the most important in existence in its field, and the present author catalog will therefore prove of value to all students of horticulture. An up-to-date biological directory, Hirsch's *Index Biologorum*, contains an alphabetical list of workers in the field, with, in most cases, date of birth, position, address and subject in which interested, a list of laboratories, with information as to officials and specialties, and a list of biological periodicals.

Zoology sees the continuation of its two scholarly dictionaries of animal nomenclature, which are now in progress, the *Nomenclator Animalium* having reached "Electre" and Sherborn's *Index Animalium* "nyx" in its section covering 1801-1850. A third edition of Howard Saunders' *Manual of British Birds*, which is based on the fourth edition of Yarrell's *A History of British Birds*, has appeared, listing some 500 distinct feathered forms as compared with 384 in the second edition. The increase is a result of the recognition of racial forms and the detection of numerous waifs not hitherto known to have visited the British Isles. It contains also the findings of recent investigations which have advanced the knowledge of the distribution of birds and contributed a better understanding of their migrations. The arrangement is by family, with information for each bird on its appearance, habits and distribution. Illustrations are numerous.

In medicine, the regular biennial revision of Stedman's *Practical Medical Dictionary* has been published. The *Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office* reaches "Myzomyia" in volume 7 of the third series. The present volume contains 20,570 author titles, 6,362 book titles and 66,255 titles of articles in periodicals. The policy, adopted in volume 6, of including subject titles only for material prior to January 1, 1926, and leaving the later period to the *Index Medicus* and the *Quarterly Cumulated Index Medicus* has been continued. American medical biography is dealt with in a new edition of H. A. Kelly's *Dictionary*, which is discussed in the "Biography" section of this article. The bacteriologist will find helpful in using foreign material a *Dictionary of Bacteriological Equivalents*, by William Partridge, which gives the English



equivalent of about 2400 French, 2600 German, 1200 Italian and 1600 Spanish terms. The arrangement is in four separate lists, one for each of the foreign languages included.

American Railway Association. Mechanical Division. *Car Builders' Cyclopaedia of American Practice*: definitions and typical illustrations of cars, their parts and equipment; descriptions and illustrations of shops and tools employed in their construction and repair; cars built in America for industrial operations and for foreign railroads. 12th ed.—1928. Comp. and ed. for the American Railway Association—Mechanical Division (formerly Master Car Builders' Association). Editor: Roy V. Wright . . . managing editor: Robert C. Augur . . . New York: Simmons-Boardman [c 1928]. 1288 p. 30 cm. \$5.

American Society for Testing Materials. *A. S. T. M. Standards* . . . 1927. Philadelphia, Pa.: The Society [1927]. 2 v. 23 cm. \$14.

Chemical Abstracts, Decennial Index to Chemical Abstracts, volumes 11-20, 1917-1926. Author index, A-Z. Easton, Pa.: American Chemical Society [1927]. 2452 p. 23 cm. (*Chemical Abstracts*, vol. 21, no. 21, pt. 2 and no. 22, pt. 2, November 10-20, 1927.)

Chemical Rubber Company, Cleveland. *Handbook of Chemistry and Physics*; a ready-reference pocket book of chemical and physical data. 12th ed. Compiled from the most recent authoritative sources, by Charles D. Hodgman . . . and Norbert A. Lange . . . Cleveland, Ohio: Chemical Rubber Pub. Co. [c 1927]. 1112 p. 17 cm. \$5.

Collins, Frederick Howard. *Authors' and Printers' Dictionary*: a guide for authors, editors, printers, correctors of the press, compositors, and typists; with full list of abbreviations. An attempt to codify the best typographical practices of the present day . . . with the assistance of many authors, editors, printers, and correctors of the press . . . 6th ed. . . rev. London: Milford, 1928. 406 p. 17 cm. 3s. 6d.

Crane, Evan Jay and Austin M. Patterson. *A Guide to the Literature of Chemistry* . . . New York: J. Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1927. 438 p. 23 cm. \$5.

Harger, Wilson Gardner, and Edmund A. Bonney. *Handbook for Highway Engineers, Containing Information Ordinarily Used in the Design and Construction of Rural Highways* . . . 4th ed., entirely rev. and enl. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1927. 1721 p. 18 cm. \$6.

Hirsch, Gottwalt Christian. *Index Biologorum; Investigatores, Laboratoria, Periodica*, edidit G. Chr. Hirsch . . . Editio prima. Berlin: J. Springer, 1928. 545 p. 21 cm. M.27.

Jahn, Hugo, comp. *The Dictionary of Graphic Arts Terms*; a book of technical words and phrases used in the printing and allied industries, comp. by Hugo Jahn . . . [Chicago]: Committee on Education, United Typothetae of America, 1928. 312 p. 20 cm. ("Typographic Technical Series for Apprentices," part vi, no. 42.)

Lueger, Otto. *Luegers Lexikon der Gesamten Technik und Ihrer Hilfswissenschaften*; 3. vollständig neubearbeitete Aufl. im Verein mit Fachgenossen hrsg. von Oberregierungsbaurath a. d. F. Frey . . . mit zahlreichen Abbildungen. v. 3-4. Element-Mass. Stuttgart: Deutsche Verlagsanstalt, 1927-1928. v. 3-4. 27 cm. M.45 per vol.

National Electrical Manufacturers Association. *N. E. M. A. Handbook for Power Switchboard and Switching Equipment* . . . 2d ed., October, 1927. New York: National Electrical Manufacturers Association [1927]. 119 p. 23 cm. \$1.

— *N. E. M. A. Handbook of Apparatus Standards* . . . 17 ed., May, 1928. New York: The Association, c 1928. 348 p. 23 cm. \$3.

— *N. E. M. A. Handbook of Radio Standards* . . . 4th ed., August, 1928. New York: The Association, c 1928. 149 p. 23 cm. \$2.

— *N. E. M. A. Handbook of Supply Standards* . . . ed. of October, 1927. New York: The Association, 1927. 231 p. 23 cm. \$3.50.

National Research Council. *Industrial Research Laboratories of the United States, Including Consulting Research Laboratories*. 3d ed. rev. and enl. comp. by Clarence J. West and Ervye L. Risher . . . Washington: National Research Council, 1927. 153 p. 26 cm. Paper, \$1. ("Bull." no. 160.)

— *International Critical Tables of Numerical Data, Physics, Chemistry and Technology*, prepared under the auspices of the International Research Council and the National Academy of Sciences by the National Research Council of the United States of America; editor-in-chief: Edward W. Washburn . . . associate editors: Clarence J. West . . . N. Ernest Dorsey . . . assistant editors: F. R. Bichowsky . . . Alfons Klemenc . . . 1st ed. New York [etc.]: Pub. for the National Research Council by the McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1928. v. 3-4. 28 cm. Sold only in sets of five volumes, for \$12 per volume.

*Nomenclator Animalium Generum et Subgenerum* im Auftrage der preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin hrsg. von F. E. Schulze, W. Kükenenthal, fortgesetzt von K. Heider, Schriftleiter: Th. Kuhlitz . . . Hfg. 7-9, Charyho-Electre. Berlin: Preussische Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1927-1928. p. 637-1116. 32 cm. M.20 per hfg.

Partridge, William. *Dictionary of Bacteriological Equivalents, French-English, German-English, Italian-English, Spanish-English* . . . London: Baillière, 1927. 140 p. 19 cm. 10s. 6d.

Peele, Robert, ed. *Mining Engineers' Handbook*; written by a staff of specialists under the editorship of Robert Peele . . . 2d ed., total issue, twenty-five thousand. New York: J. Wiley & Sons, 1927. 2523 p. 18 cm. \$10.

Rehder, Alfred. *Manual of Cultivated Trees and Shrubs Hardy in North America*, exclusive of the subtropical and warmer temperate regions . . . New York, London: Macmillan, 1927. 930 p. 21 cm. \$10.50; 42s.

Royal Horticultural Society, London. Lindley Library. *The Lindley Library*: a catalogue of books, pamphlets, manuscripts and drawings. London: Royal Horticultural Society, 1927. 487 p. 25 cm. 21s.

Sarton, George. *Introduction to the History of Science*. v. 1, From Homer to Omar Khayyam. Baltimore: Pub. for the Carnegie Institution of Washington by the Williams and Wilkins Company [c 1927]. 839 p. 26 cm. \$10. (Carnegie Institution of Washington. "Pub." no. 376.)

Saunders, Howard. *Manual of British Birds* . . . 3d ed., rev. and enl. by William Eagle Clarke . . . London: Gurney and Jackson, 1927. 834 p. 23 cm. 30s.

Sherborn, Charles Davies. *Index Animalium*; sive, Index nominum quae ab A.D. MDCLVIII generibus et speciebus animalium imposita sunt, societatis eruditorum adiuvantibus, a Carolo Davies Sherborn confectus. Section 2; 1801-1850, pts. 14-17. London: Printed by Order of the Trustees of the British Museum, 1928. 4 pts. 24 cm. 10s. per part.

Society of Dyers and Colourists, Bradford, Eng. (Yorkshire.) *Supplement to the Colour Index*, ed. by F. M. Rowe . . . 1st ed., January, 1924; 1st sup-

plement, January, 1928. Bradford: The Society, 1928. 55 p. 31½ x 26 cm. 10s.

Stedman, Thomas Lathrop. *A Practical Medical Dictionary* . . . 10th rev. ed. . . . New York: William Wood, 1928. 1194 p. \$7.50.

Sterling, George E. *The Radio Manual* for radio engineers, inspectors, students, operators and radio fans, by George E. Sterling . . . ed. by Robert S. Kruse . . . New York: D. Van Nostrand Co., 1928. 666 p. 20 cm. \$6.

U. S. Bureau of Standards. *Directory of Commercial Testing and College Research Laboratories* . . . 2d ed., comp. and rev. by Ann E. Rapuzzi under the direction of A. S. McAllister . . . Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1928. 46 p. 27 cm. Pap., 15c. ("Miscellaneous pub." no. 90.)

U. S. Bureau of Standards. *Standards Yearbook*, 1927 . . . Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1927. 392 p. 23 cm. \$1. ("Miscellaneous pub." no. 77.)

U. S. Surgeon-General's Office. Library. *Index-Catalogue of the Library of the Surgeon-General's Office*. United States Army. Authors and subjects. 3d ser., v. 7, J. (F.)—Myzomyia. Washington: Govt. Print. Off., 1928. 1477 p. 29 cm. \$3.

Worden, Edward Chauncey. *Chemical Patents Index*: a comprehensive and detailed index of the subject matter of specification and claims of United States patents and patent reissues granted during the decennial period 1915-1924 inclusive, covering the entire field of chemical technology; comprising the ramifications of patented inorganic and organic chemical processes and products as applied to biology, microscopy, botany, mineralogy, pharmacy, medicine, photography and dyestuffs in both the warlike and peaceful arts . . . v. 1, Index of names, A-Z; Index of subjects, A-B. New York: Book department, The Chemical Catalog Company, Inc., 1927. 904 p. 25 cm. Complete in 5 vols., \$100.

### Fine Arts

Last year in this article the first three volumes of the third edition of *Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians* were noted, and the method of revision was discussed. The current year has seen the completion of the new edition with the issue of volumes 4 and 5 carrying the alphabet through the letter Z. A sixth volume, which is obtainable with the American but not with the English edition of the work, consists of a reissue of the *American Supplement* (1920) to the second edition, reprinted without change in the main part but with an appendix of 26 pages to bring it to date. All of the entries in the appendix are brief, some are errata notes, some death dates, about 100 deaths since 1920 being noted, some are recent developments, some are merely cross references. Part of the latter stand as corrections to the cross references in the reprinted part of the *American Supplement* which, since that supplements the second edition of Grove, refer to that edition and will naturally lead to confusion when used with the third edition. Others connect articles in the *American Supplement* with articles in the third edition on subjects which were formerly treated only in the *American Supplement* not in the main body

of the second edition, and for which there are therefore no cross references in the main part of the supplement. The French *Encyclopédie de la Musique* has completed the third and started the fourth volume of its second part, dealing with "Technique—Esthétique—Pédagogie."

A new edition of G. P. Upton's *Standard Operas* has been revised by the dropping of some operas no longer performed by the principal opera companies of this country, by the addition of some new ones, and by the lengthening of the material on each opera. It contains accounts of 151 operas, only one of which, Deems Taylor's *The King's Henchman*, is not listed by Rieck in his *Opera Plots* as being in some other book of operas. In some cases, however, Upton gives more material than is given in the other accounts listed by Rieck. In the section of this article on "Literature" the *Oxford Book of Carols* is discussed. This is issued in several editions, one of which contains music as well as words for the carols included.

A notable addition in the fine arts field is the *Fine Arts Section of the Standard Catalog for Public Libraries*, edited by Minnie Earl Sears. Being the first work of its kind since the publication of Sturgis and Krehbiel's *Annotated Bibliography of Fine Art*, published in 1897, it fills a real need. Of particular importance from the reference point of view is the analytical index, which besides indexing under author, subject and title all books listed in the work gives detailed analytical indexing for 437 of those thus providing a key to reference material on many subjects not represented in the list by whole books and additional references on subjects for which books are listed. Among other fine art reference works the *History of Art*, by José Pijoan y Soteras, should prove useful. It covers the entire period from primitive to contemporary times, has bibliographies at the end of each chapter and many illustrations, some of which are colored and all of which are listed in a general index of illustrations in volume 3. For a limited period and locality, Colnaghi's *A Dictionary of Florentine Painters from the 13th to the 17th Centuries* is an alphabetical biographical list, based, for the most part, on the contemporary records of the Painter's Guild. Two new volumes of the *Allgemeines Lexikon der Bildenden Künstler*, by Thieme and Becker, have appeared and are listed below in the "Biography" section.

In the applied arts, several works have been published. Two of these, *An Encyclopaedia of Textiles from the Earliest Times to the Beginning of the 19th Century*, and *An Encyclo-*

*padia of Ironwork . . . from the Middle Ages to the End of the 18th Century*, are on very much the same plan as Oliver Brackett's *An Encyclopædia of English Furniture*, which was discussed in last year's article. That is, they are chiefly volumes of well-reproduced illustrations, arranged in general by centuries, with only a minimum of text in the form of introductory matter. In the field of furniture, the *List of Books on Furniture*, prepared by the Grand Rapids public library on the occasion of the hundredth furniture market in Grand Rapids, should prove helpful. A useful handbook with bibliographies is the *Manual of the Furniture Arts and Crafts*, compiled by A. P. Johnson and M. K. Sironen, covering both the manufacturing and the historical and artistic aspects of the subject and including a glossary of terms based with additions on the Penderel-Brodhurst glossary.

Colnaghi, Sir Dominic Ellis. *A Dictionary of Florentine Painters from the 13th to the 17th Centuries*, by Sir Dominic Ellis Colnaghi . . . ed. by P. G. Konody and Selwyn Brinton . . . London: John Lane [1928] 285 p. 29 cm. £3 3s.

*An Encyclopædia of Ironwork*; examples of handwrought ironwork from the Middle Ages to the end of the 18th century, with an historical introduction by Otto Hoever. New York: Weyhe; London: Benn, 1927. 320 p. on 160 l. 31 cm. \$15. 42s.

*An Encyclopædia of Textiles from the Earliest Times to the Beginning of the 19th Century*, with an introduction by Ernst Flemming. New York: Weyhe; London: Benn, 1927. 8 col. plates, 320 plates on 160 l. 32 cm. \$15. 45s.

*Encyclopédie de la Musique et Dictionnaire du Conservatoire . . .* Fondateur: Albert Lavignac. Directeur: Lionel de la Laurencie. 2. partie, Technique—Esthétique—Pédagogie. fasc. 22-32 . . . Paris: Delagrave [1927-1928] p. 1729-2784. 29 cm. 350 fr. for pt. 2 complete in 6 v. in fasc.

Grand Rapids. Public Library. *List of Books on Furniture*, with descriptive notes issued in connection with the Hundredth furniture market in Grand Rapids, January, 1928. [Grand Rapids]: The Library, 1927. 142 p. 23 cm. \$1.50.

Grove, Sir George. *Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians*. 3d ed., ed. by H. C. Colles . . . v. 4-5. P-Z. London, New York: Macmillan, 1928. v. 4-5, 23 cm. 30s. per vol. \$7.50 per vol.

— *Two American Supplements*; being the sixth volume of the complete work. Waldo Selden Pratt, ed., Charles N. Boyd, associate ed. New ed. with new material. New York: Macmillan, 1928. 438 p. 23 cm. \$6.

Johnson, Axel P., comp. *Manual of the Furniture Arts and Crafts*, compiled by A. P. Johnson and M. K. Sironen; ed. by W. J. Etten . . . Grand Rapids, Mich.: A. P. Johnson Company, 1928. 899 p. \$5.50.

Pijoan y Soteras, José. *History of Art* . . . foreword by Robert B. Harshe . . . tr. by Ralph L. Roys. New York and London: Harper, 1927-1928. 3 v. 25 cm. \$35.

Sears, Minnie Earl, comp. *Standard Catalog for Public Libraries*; fine arts section, an annotated list of 1200 titles, including books on costume with a full and analytical index . . . New York: H. W. Wilson, 1928. 191 p. 26 cm. \$2.

Upton, George P. *The Standard Operas, Their*

*Plots and Their Music*, by George P. Upton . . . new ed. enl. and rev. by Felix Florowski. Chicago: McClurg, 1928. 474 p. 19 cm. \$3.

### Literature

Like the earlier *Warner Library*, of which it is the successor, although not formally a new edition, the *Columbia University Course in Literature*, now in the process of publication, gives a general survey of the literary works of every country by means of extracts from the writings of representative authors, with an analysis and interpretation of each literary period. It is to be complete in eighteen volumes and is arranged chronologically by country. Each main section is introduced by a chapter defining its scope and correlating it with the rest of the work. While differing substantially in form and arrangement from Warner's *Library of the World's Best Literature* by a special arrangement with the holders of the copyright, much of the material from Warner has been incorporated in the new work. Many of the introductory essays giving the life and characteristics of authors are taken over, some of them brought to date. One may assume that the volumes dealing with the modern literatures of the various countries will be almost entirely new, but until the set is completed and the index published, it is impossible to tell how much new material there will be in the whole work. There have appeared so far twelve volumes, *The Wisdom of the East*, *The Glory That Was Greece*, *The Power of Rome*, *Old France and the Revolution*, *Romance and Realism in Modern France*, *The German Mind*, *Scandinavian and Slavonic Literature*, *Shakespeare to Dryden*, *Pope to Burns*, *The Romantic Revival in England*, *The Great Victorians* and *The American Tradition in Letters*.

There is also a new edition, the third, of *Modern Eloquence*, edited by Ashley H. Thorndike, in 15 volumes instead of the 12 of the 1923 edition. The arrangement of material has been somewhat changed, new added and a little dropped. The chief changes are the increasing of the business speeches from one volume to two, the addition of a new volume entitled *The Professions*, giving speeches of men prominent in law, medicine, engineering, etc., and of a collection of 1000 epigrams to the volume of anecdotes. Volume 15 includes the general index to the set and also articles on the art of speaking with new chapters on radio speaking.

*The Sources of English Literature* by Arundell Esdaile is designed to guide the inexperienced student in the general field of bibliography. It is primarily for reading rather than for reference use, as it is published in

lecture form, having been given originally as the Sandars lectures in 1926. A good index, however, aids the reference worker. The new edition of Manly and Rickert's *Contemporary British Literature* has changed its form to some extent. There is an introduction giving a general survey of the field and treating the various schools of writers. Many new names have been added, but almost as many have been dropped to make room for them, the majority of these being minor writers with no recent works to their credit.

The work on the German literary encyclopedias is steadily advancing. That by Kosch, the *Deutsches Literatur-Lexikon*, has brought the alphabet down to Robespierre. Volume two of the *Reallexikon der Deutschen Literaturgeschichte* by Paul Merker has been completed with parts eight and nine, and the first part of volume three has appeared. Another German work of rather exceptional interest is the *Deutsches Titelbuch* by Max Schneider, a new edition of *Von Wem ist Das Doch?* This not only serves as an index to anonymous and pseudonymous literature, but also lists in one alphabet something over 3500 titles of books and first lines of poems to answer the often-asked question, "Who wrote it?" There is a list of pseudonyms and real names and an index of catchwords, subjects and names that appear in the titles.

The second volume of Marouzeau's *Dir Années de Bibliographie Classique* is a classified list of the materials and works which appear under author in volume one, noted last year. Neri, *Gli Studi Franco-italiani Nel Primo Quarto Del Secolo XX* lists 3391 books and periodical articles on French and Italian literature published in the first quarter of the twentieth century. It is a classed arrangement with author index. A work of interest to the student of Oriental literature is C. A. Storey's *Persian Literature, a Bio-bibliographical Survey*, of which only the first part has appeared. This deals very fully with Qur'anic literature listing translations, commentaries, glossaries, indexes, concordances, orthography, etc.

There are several anthologies of importance to be noted. *The Book of Poetry*, edited by Edwin Markham, is an extensive collection covering the whole field of British and American poetry from the seventh century to 1927, and including translations of important poems from foreign languages. There is an introductory chapter on the nature, use and history of poetry and biographical and critical sketches of the poets are given before their poems. The arrangement is chronological under country. While many of the poems in this collection are duplicated in other antholo-

gies, such as Stevenson and Stedman, there is much here not so included. A collection with a much larger proportion of foreign poems is *An Anthology of World Poetry* edited by Mark van Doren, which includes English translations from some 15 foreign languages, selected with regard to the quality of the translation as well as the original, to form, in the compiler's words, "an anthology of the world's best poetry in the best English I could unearth." There are added sections for English, Irish and American poems and the whole is arranged by language and nationality, with indexes of first lines, titles, and translators. The *Oxford Book of American Verse*, edited by Bliss Carman, is a fairly brief anthology (454 poems by 173 authors), although it covers American poetry from the eighteenth to the twentieth centuries. It does not attempt to be encyclopedic, but to show the trend in the development of poetry and the differences between the old and the new. No biographical or other notes are included in this or in the *Oxford Book of Regency Verse*, edited by H. S. Milford, which is intended to bridge the gap between the *Oxford Book of Eighteenth Century Verse* and the *Oxford Book of Victorian Verse*. During the forty years covered, from 1798-1837, some of England's finest poetry was produced, including practically all of Scott, Byron, Shelley and Keats. The *Oxford Book of Carols* is published in three forms, the complete music edition, the complete words edition and the cheap edition giving words only without notes. The complete words edition, containing about 200 carols, including second and third parts and tunes, has descriptive and historical notes giving dates and nationality of author and composer when known. There are three indexes, authors and sources, first lines, and titles.

Bibliographies of individual authors are plentiful this year. The *Bibliography of Rudyard Kipling*, by Flora V. Livingstone, librarian of the Harry Elkins Widener collection in the Harvard College library, lists and describes over 500 items, including Indian, English, American, Canadian and continental editions. The descriptive material for each collected volume gives a notation of the first appearance of each item, whether story, poem, article or speech. It is a chronological list from 1879-1926, and includes full-sized facsimiles of the title-pages of some of the rarest works. *Trollope; a Bibliography*, by Michael Sadleir, is almost more than its title suggests. The book is in two parts, the first the actual bibliography giving in great detail the descriptions of Trollope's works; the second giving a general survey of publishing conditions in England in Trollope's time, with many interest-



ing sidelights and amusing anecdotes as to the reasons why one edition becomes rarer and therefore more valuable than another. Isaac Watson Dyer's *Bibliography of Thomas Carlyle's Writings and Ana* is an extensive list with full bibliographical notes, citations of reviews, etc., a list of ana and a section giving portraits. In 1922 R. H. Griffith published the first part of the first volume of a *Bibliography of Alexander Pope* which listed Pope's writings from 1709-1734. Part II has now appeared, bringing them down to 1751 with a section of additions and corrections to Part I and a comprehensive index to both volumes. Volume two is to be Popeana. Seymour De Ricci has compiled a *Bibliography of Shelley's Letters*, giving all discovered letters, published and unpublished, arranged alphabetically by correspondent. He gives descriptions, and attempts to trace the history of each letter from the time of writing to 1926, giving the names of owners, prices paid, etc.

Another extensive bibliography has appeared from the hand of Thomas J. Wise, this time a catalog of printed books, manuscripts and autograph letters by Walter Savage Landor. Detailed collations, descriptive notes and facsimiles of title-pages and manuscripts are given, as well as fourteen pages of Landoriana. Somewhat more specialized is the *Bibliography of the Poetics of Aristotle*, by Lane Cooper and Alfred Gudeman, published as volume II of the "Cornell Studies in English." This gives editions, translations and commentaries, arranged chronologically except that the commentaries of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries are alphabetical. Madan's *Catalogue of Shakespeareana* is a sales catalog with full descriptive and bibliographical notes of a collection of works about or connected with Shakespeare, including some source material and about fifteen items by Shakespeare. Baker's *Shakespeare Dictionary* has been continued by Part VII dealing with King John.

One concordance is to be noted, that by Lane Cooper, to the five theological tractates and the *Consolation of Philosophy* of Boethius. This is based on the Stewart and Rand text in the "Loeb Classical Library," and gives all words used, with reference to exact location, and except in the case of much used words, quotations showing use.

Volumes three and four of the *Annals of the New York Stage*, by G. C. D. Odell, volumes one and two of which were commented upon last year in this survey, have been published covering the years 1821-1843.

For the library which has been waiting for a recent fiction catalog there is the first *Supplement to the Standard Catalog: Fiction Section*, compiled by Corinne Bacon. The 1923

edition of the Fiction section contained about 2350 titles, the supplement covers about four years, to November, 1927, and lists 558 titles. It includes collections of short stories and a few translations from foreign languages. As before, it is an author and title list with subject index. There is also this year a second edition of Thomas Aldred's *Sequel Stories, English and American*, edited by W. H. Parker. There are many new authors and some additions of new volumes to series already noted. The principal change is that, for many American series of children's books, the name of the series is listed with the number of volumes, but the titles are not listed individually.

Aldred, Thomas. *Sequel Stories, English and American*. 2d ed. by W. H. Parker, with a foreword by Hugh Walpole. London: Association of assistant librarians, 1928. 91 p. 21 cm. 7/6.

Bacon, Corinne, comp. *Standard Catalog: Fiction Section*. Supplement. New York: H. W. Wilson, 1928. 55 p. 25 cm. \$50.

Baker, Arthur Ernest. *A Shakespeare Dictionary* . . . part 7, King John. Taunton, Eng.: The author, [1927?] p. 301-348. 25 cm. 3/9.

Columbia University Course in Literature, ed. by John W. Cunliffe and others. v. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17. New York: Columbia university press, 1928. 12 v. 22 cm. \$78 (complete in 18 v.).

Cooper, Lane, and Gudeman, Alfred. *A Bibliography of the Poetics of Aristotle* . . . New Haven: Yale university press, 1928. 193 p. 22 cm. \$2. (Cornell studies in English, 11.)

Cooper, Lane. *A Concordance of Bathys: The Five Theological Tractates and the Consolation of Philosophy*. Cambridge, Mass.: Medieval academy of America, 1928. 467 p. 26 cm. (Medieval academy of America. Publication No. 1.)

De Ricci, Seymour. *A Bibliography of Shelley's Letters, Published and Unpublished*. [Paris:] privately printed, 1927. 296 p. 26 cm.

Dyer, Isaac Watson. *A Bibliography of Thomas Carlyle's Writings and Ana*. Portland, Me.: The Southworth press, 1928. 587 p. 24 cm. \$7.50.

Esdaille, Arundell. *The Sources of English Literature; A Guide for Students* . . . Sanders lectures, 1926. Cambridge: University press, 1928. 130 p. 19 cm. 6s.

Griffith, Reginald Harvey. *Alexander Pope: a Bibliography* . . . v. 1, pt. 2, *Pope's Own Writings, 1735-1751*. Austin, Tex.: University of Texas, 1927. 593 p. 24 cm. \$6.

Kosch, Wilhelm. *Deutsches Literatur-Lexikon: Biographisches und Bibliographisches Handbuch*. Lfg. 6-16, Gotter-Robespierre. Halle (Saale): Niemeyer, 1927-28. Col. 641-2048. 26 cm. M.240 per lfg.

Livingstone, Flora V. *Bibliography of the Works of Rudyard Kipling*. New York: E. H. Wells; London, Spurr and Swift, 1928. 523 p. 22 cm. \$12.50.

Madan, Falconer. *A Catalogue of Shakespeareana, with Some Notes and a Preface*. London: printed for presentation only, 1927. 290 p. 25 cm.

Manly, John Matthews, and Rickert, Edith. *Contemporary British Literature; Outlines for Study, Indexes, Bibliographies*, rev. and enl. New York: Harcourt, [c1928.] 345 p. 19 cm. \$1.50.

Markham, Edwin. *The Book of Poetry*, collected from the whole field of British and American poetry. Also translations of important poems from foreign languages. Selected and annotated with an introduction by Edwin Markham. New York: William H. Wise & Co., 1927. 2 v. 20 cm. \$12.50.

Marouzeau, Jules. *Dix Années de Bibliographie Classique; Bibliographie critique et analytique de l'antiquité greco-latine, pour le période 1914-1924*. . . v. 2, *Matières et disciplines*. Paris: Société d'édition "Les belles lettres," 1928. p. 463-1286. 26 cm. F.200 for 2 v.

Merker, Paul and Stammer, Wolfgang. *Reallexikon der Deutschen Literatur-geschichte, unter Mitwirkung Zahlreicher Fachgelehrter*. . . Bd. 2, lfg. 8-9, *Dialect-literatur-Parodie-quaternion*, Bd. 3, lfg. 1, *Rahmenerzählung-Romanische-literaturen*. Berlin: de Gruyter, 1928. 3 lfg. 24 cm. M.3.50 & 5.50 per lfg.

*Modern Eloquence*, ed. by Ashley H. Thorndike. New York: Modern Eloquence Corp., 1928. 15 v. 21 cm.

Neri, Ferdinando. *Gli Studi Franco-italiani Nel Primo Quarto del Secolo, XX*. Roma: Fondazione Leonardo per la cultura Italiana, 1928. 387 p. 17 cm. L.15.

Odell, George Clinton Densmore. *Annals of the New York Stage*. v. 3-4, 1821-1843. New York: Columbia university press, 1928. 2 v. 27 cm. \$17.50.

*Oxford Book of American Verse*; chosen by Bliss Carman. New York: Oxford university press, 1927. 680 p. 19 cm. \$3.75.

*Oxford Book of Carols*, by Percy Dearmer, R. Vaughan Williams and Martin Shaw. London: Ox-

ford university press, 1928, 248 p. 17 cm. 4/6 (Complete words edition).

*Oxford Book of Regency Verse, 1798-1837*, chosen by H. S. Milford. Oxford: Clarendon press, 1928. 888 p. 19 cm. 8/6.

Sadler, Michael. *Trollope: a Bibliography*. An analysis of the history and structure of the works of Anthony Trollope, and general survey of the effect of original publishing conditions on a book's subsequent rarity. London: Constable, 1928. 322 p. 23 cm. 42s.

Schneider, Max. *Deutsches Titellbuch: Ein Hilfsmittel zum Nachweis von Verfassern Deutscher Literaturwerke*. . . 2 verb. und wesentlich verm. Aufl. Berlin: Max Paschke, 1927. 799 p. 23 cm. M.36.

Storey, C. A. *Persian Literature*. A bio-bibliographical survey Section 1, Qur'anic literature. London: Luzac & Co., 1928. 58 p.

Van Doren, Mark, ed. *An anthology of world poetry*. . . in English translation by Chaucer, Swinburne, Dawson, Symons, Rossetti, Waley, Herrick, Pope, Francis Thompson, E. A. Robinson and others. New York, Albert & Charles Boni, 1928. 1318 p. 22 cm. \$5.

Wise, Thomas James. *A Laudor Library: A Catalogue of Printed Books, Manuscripts and Autograph Letters by Walter Savage Landor*. London: printed for private circulation only, 1928. 103 p.

(To be continued)

## Liang Chi-Chao, Chinese Librarian

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK.

Librarian, St. Louis Public Library

THE last of the great Chinese reform triumvirate, of which Sun Yat-Sen is probably best known, died in Peking on Jan. 20. As he was the first librarian of the newly established Metropolitan Library in Peking and had, himself, founded the Sung Po Memorial Library in that city—a tribute to a personal friend, one of the young reform generals—it is fitting that American librarians should know something of his remarkable life. Doctor Liang was recognized throughout China as its chief scholar. He had in Tientsin a private library of 300,000 volumes in Chinese, housed in a rented building, and he delivered the principal address at the organization of the Chinese Library Association in Peking in June, 1925.

Doctor Liang, like the other members of the "triumvirate," was a Cantonese. He and Kang Yo-Wei, his former teacher, were appointed tutors to the young emperor Kwang-Hsu, and instilled into his mind the principles that resulted in the celebrated "reform edicts" that brought about his downfall. Doctor Liang and his co-tutor were condemned to death, but escaped to Japan with a price of \$100,000 put upon their heads. This was in 1898, and in 1911, when the Manchus were overthrown, they returned. The downfall of the Manchus was greatly furthered by Liang's journalistic work carried on from Japan, for he wielded the most

trenchant pen in China. He also successfully opposed the attempt of President Yuan Shi Kai to make himself Emperor.

Despite political differences with Sun Yat-Sen, for the naturally conservative Doctor Liang could not follow the more radical developments of Sun's later days, they remained attached friends to the last.

I had the pleasure of meeting Doctor Liang several times in China. I was his guest at an interesting luncheon at the Sung Po memorial at the Pei Hai or Winter Palace grounds in Peking; I traveled with him from Peking to Tientsin, where he lived, and I visited his private library at his Tientsin residence.

Doctor Liang's personal literary output was large. He is credited with having been China's most voluminous writer, being the author, during thirty years or more of activity, of works on education, philosophy, history and literature, besides many translations from European languages. He did not speak English, and affected not to understand it, although intimate friends have told me that he did so. Yale offered in 1926 to confer on him the degree of LL.D. and he was preparing to come to the United States to receive it when he was taken with the malady which finally ended his life.

At the Pei Hai luncheon, Miss Mary Elizabeth Wood, who was present, said to him,



"Doctor Liang, you must be very familiar with these palace grounds. You must have been here often when you were tutor to the young Emperor." Doctor Liang smiled. "Oh, no," said he, "no Chinese ever got in here in those days. Li Hung Chang tried it once, but he was arrested and fined the amount of one year's salary." Li Hung Chang was at this time one of the Empress's chief advisers, and this story sounds as oddly as if Bismarck had been arrested and punished for daring to walk about the palace garden at Potsdam. It shows clearly the fact that generations after the event the Manchus were still comporting themselves as conquerors, and explains the resentment on the part of the Chinese, which finally culminated in the overthrow of the "foreign" dynasty—so considered, largely by its own fault.

Doctor Liang's Memorial Library, besides the collection in the Pei Hai, which was intended for scholarly research, included a branch in another part of the city, where books were available for home use and which included other popular features. His views of the function of a library, however, as set forth in the address alluded to above, were decidedly "old-fashioned," and he had no particular sym-

pathy with popular education. His appointment as chief librarian of the new Metropolitan Library was in compliment to his outstanding reputation as a scholar and in recognition of his great services to China. He had no particular knowledge of modern library methods, but he was given able assistants, notably Mr. Yuan Tung-Li, formerly librarian of the National University at Peking—a young man of the highest character and attainments, a member of a very old "official family" in the former Imperial capital.

Doctor Liang's passing typifies the gradual decimation of the old Chinese "scholarly class" and the transition in China from medievalism to modernity. What it took Europe hundreds of years to achieve, China is doing in one generation. And yet many of us are complaining that she does not go faster!

We no longer talk and write in Latin when we affect scholarship; yet there are still Latin scholars among us. So, too, the Chinese no longer consider their old classical tongue as the sole vehicle of learning; yet there will always be among them students of their great classics, and to them the name of Liang Chi-Chao will stand forth as among us do those of the Venerable Bede and Dun Scotus.

### China's First Library School

IN its eight years of history, the Boone Library School—founded by Miss Wood in 1920—boasts a total registration of fifty-one students. It began with a class of six, who have since been widely known as "The Happy Six." They have all established enviable records of service in their careers as librarians. Unfortunately one of "The Happy Six" died while serving as Librarian of the English Department of the Commercial Press Library, Shanghai. The rolls of other classes range from four to eleven, totaling fifty-one. The following figures will show how they are engaged now:

In active library service, 31; in teaching and educational work, 4; completing requirements for B.A. degree, 1; left the school—work unfinished, 4; deceased, 4; now at school, 8; total, 51.

Their service records claim 21 libraries in 10 leading cities of China from 8 different provinces. The accompanying list will show that we serve quite a wide clientele, and that the influence and service of the school reaches very far in China. The most gratifying thing to note, however, is that almost all of our graduates have made good. What greater reward can be given to the founder of the school

and her innumerable friends and supporters in America than that the students of the school have proved to be, not only a credit to the school, but to the whole cause of Library Service in China!

The Boone Library School opened this past fall term with seven students (the Class of 1928), six of whom are China Foundation scholars supported by the China Foundation for Education and Culture, which has endowed 25 Library Science scholarships at our School for a period of three years. It is rather regrettable that we had to decline the request of some eight or nine students who had written to ask that they begin their Library course this fall. Instead of compliance they had to be content with the reply that we are obliged to postpone their classes until later, when it is hoped that Central China University and Boone may resume work in general.

It is remarkable that in this period of civil war and general disturbance, libraries, with very few exceptions, have remained unmolested and have actually gone forward. Our present graduates will, therefore, find openings and do their part in helping to develop modern library work so much needed in our country.

THOMAS CHEN SEN HU, *Director.*

# The Bibliographical Tour of 1928

By Theodore Wesley Koch

*Librarian, Northwestern University*

## VI—Heidelberg University Library

WE arrived in Heidelberg just in time to see the historic castle and bridge illuminated and on a day which was the nearest German university equivalent to our American "class day." The various "corps" or fraternities celebrated the close of the semester by rowing up and down the Neckar, singing their favorite student songs. Dressed in their gala uniforms and under the magic light thrown from the bridge and castle they looked like actors in a pageant.

Thanks to the kindness of two personal friends, Professor Johannes Hoops and Professor Ewald A. Boucke, we had the unusual privilege of two addresses in the academic Aula. Professor Hoops welcomed us in his beautiful English (clearly acquired in England) and explained the organization of a German university, contrasting it with its American counterpart. He sketched briefly the interesting history of the University of Heidelberg and described the recent conferring of an honorary doctorate upon our American Ambassador, Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, who had taken a degree there fifty years before. Professor Hoops ended with a recital of "Alt Heidelberg" in the German and then in the English version by Dr. Schurman.

Professor Boucke spoke of the library of the University, which we then visited. This institution dates back to 1386, the year of the founding of the University. Originally the three different faculties had separate libraries. Later these were united with the so-called Stiftsbibliothek of the Church of the Holy Ghost and the private library of the Elector Ott-Heinrich (1556-1559) housed in the Heidelberg Castle. These different book collections thrown together formed the University Library, and it enjoyed great fame throughout the learned world as the Bibliothek Palatina. Among the many donations it received, special mention must be made of the very rich library of manuscripts presented by Ulrich Fugger in 1584. After the capture of Heidelberg by Tilly in 1622 the Palatina was seized as a prize of war for Maximilian of Bavaria by Leo Allatius, the learned librarian of the Holy See, and sent to Rome as a present for Pope Gregory XV. Reestablished after the Thirty Years' War, the University Library was destroyed by fire in 1693

at the time of the sacking of Heidelberg by the French. The Elector Johann Wilhelm laid the foundation of the University Library of today through the purchase in 1706 of the private library of the philologist, Grævius of Utrecht.

In 1803 Napoleon abolished many of the little German principalities by uniting them with the larger states. Thus he united the Palatinate, including Heidelberg, with the Grand Duchy of Baden, and in consequence during the nineteenth century the University of Heidelberg acquired a leading position. The large accessions of this period, mostly acquired *en bloc*, give the library its particular individuality and special importance. Today the library stands, with that of Göttingen, in the front rank of German university libraries. It possesses in round numbers nearly one million separate items. There are 3,721 Oriental, Greek, Latin and German manuscripts; 2,975 Latin and German documents; and about 5,200 Demotic, Coptic, Hieratic, Greek, Arabic, and Middle-Persian papyri. In addition to the symmetrical development of the various fields represented in the curriculum, there has been a traditional and very special interest in the literature of the Rhine Palatinates and in archaeology. Latterly the University Library has enjoyed the valuable aid of the *Notgemeinschaft der Deutschen Wissenschaft* in the acquisition of the foreign publications in the special fields of archaeology and the history of art. Noteworthy are the accessions which came with the incorporation in 1803 of the libraries of various schools which were moved to Heidelberg in that year.

There are five catalogs: 1. The Alphabetical Catalog, in which are entered by author, or title if anonymous, all books except dissertations. It occupies 734 strong folio volumes into which are inserted the manuscript card entries.

2. The Systematic Catalog of 585 folio volumes in which the entries are arranged according to the system of classification elaborated by Zangemeister in 1874-78. The main classes are: A—Geography; B—History; C—Archæology and Art; D—Classical Philology; E—Languages; F—Medieval and Modern Literary and Social History; G—Poetry; H—Encyclopedias and General Works; I—Law; K—Commerce and Finance; L—Mathematics; M—Philosophy; N—Pedagogy; O—Natural

Sciences; P—Medicine; Q—Theology; R—Periodicals. This systematic catalog is used also as a shelf-list.

3. The so-called Dissertation Catalog is divided according to subjects into 43 sections, under which the single dissertations are arranged alphabetically by authors.

4. In the Catalog of Incunabula the entries are first alphabetical and then in chronological sequence.

5. The manuscript catalog of the students' library or loan collection of text books. These books, which are mostly standard works and of which the library has several copies, are loaned for a period of three months to matriculated students and candidates for examinations. The time can be extended provided no one else has asked for the volume.

Supplementing the catalogs, which naturally can give information only about books that are in the library, there is to be found in the catalog room a rich array of bibliographical aids to help the investigator familiarize himself with the literature of any subject.

The reading room accommodates about 100 readers, and is open to every serious worker, without any special formality, provided he is willing to be governed by the library rules. Readers have the privilege of taking reference books to their desks, but are expected to show proper consideration for the rights of others. They must return the books to their proper

places after consultation. The use of these books outside the reading room is not permitted, but the director may allow a reference book to be loaned for home use when the University is not in session.

The University Library will undertake to borrow for those living in Heidelberg such books as it does not possess itself. By a ruling of the German Inter-library Loan Service, dated March 1, 1924, any desired book can be borrowed from any public scientific library in Germany. The borrower must leave a ten pfennig stamp with his request. The libraries of Baden loan books to one another free of charge to the borrower. When neither the person making the request, nor the loan assistants, know which library possesses the desired books, the request blanks go in a prearranged order to the libraries belonging to the German Southwest Inter-library Loan Service until they reach the library owning the books. In many cases it is advisable to ask the German Library Information Bureau, located at the Prussian State Library, Berlin, for a report as to the libraries possessing the books in question. This information is generally to be had from the Union Card Catalog in Berlin.

#### VII—*The Deutsche Bücherei at Leipzig*

THE Deutsche Bücherei is located in the southeastern section of the city of Leipzig, in the midst of beautiful gardens and opposite





*The Party at Heidelberg Castle*

the spacious fair grounds and exhibition halls. Nearby are such very different things as institutions of scientific research, the Russian Church, the "Völkerschlacht-Denkmal" and other buildings showing equally great contrasts.

The Bücherei is now in its fifteenth year, but the present building is only twelve years old. The Deutsche Bücherei was erected during the World War (1914-1916) after plans by the well-known Dresden architect, Oskar Pusch. The total cost ran into the neighborhood of two and one-half million marks.

As one passes along the street of October Eighteenth and enters the park-like Deutsche Platz, he sees the Deutsche Bücherei with its fantastic circular facade and its imposing array of columns and massive round towers. The impressive exterior is but a forerunner of what the visitor finds on the inside. The single rooms are of great beauty, which is best expressed in the entrance hall. All rooms are well lighted and well ventilated.

The idea of the Deutsche Bücherei is principally due to the Dresden publisher, Doctor Ehlermann. The aim is to gather into one place a collection of all German literature from all parts of the world. The carrying out of the plan is due largely to the Berlin publisher, Doctor Siegmund, who was at the time president of the Börsenverein der Deutschen Buchhändler. He is at present the representative

of the publishers in the Notgemeinschaft der Deutschen Wissenschaft.

We were officially received at the Bücherei by the Director, Dr. Heinrich Uhlen Dahl, who addressed us on the aims and the scope of the institution. One of the general aims of the organization is to establish a mutual exchange of German and foreign German literature, both in book and periodical form.

The organization of the Deutsche Bücherei, like the idea itself, is typically German, said Doctor Uhlen Dahl. The Börsenverein der Deutschen Buchhändler, to which belong not only bookmen in Germany but also those in all German-speaking countries, has guaranteed that all German literature published by its members will be presented free to the Deutsche Bücherei. Books of German scientific societies and German private presses are procured by the society known as the "Friends of the Deutsche Bücherei."

The administrative costs of the Deutsche Bücherei, totaling 520,000 marks, are met through governmental appropriations: Two-fifths from the German Government, two-fifths from the Saxon Government, one-fifth from the city of Leipzig. The value of the accessions approximates 230,000 marks per year. The personnel consists of fourteen professional assistants and one hundred and twenty-six clerical assistants.

On the first of December, 1913, the Deutsche



Bücherei began actively to collect all literature and periodicals printed in the German language including the local issues of publishing houses, as well as official government publications, the issues of private presses, and of learned societies. The publications of the local publishing houses comprise about two-thirds of the entire German output. The publishers' lists which are edited by the Deutsche Bücherei consist of the four following parts:

(1) The daily list, which is a daily part of the *Börsenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel*. The titles are compiled according to the Prussian Catalog rules which are in use in nearly all parts of Germany. There is an ordinary edition of these daily lists printed on thin paper which is intended for clipping and pasting on catalog cards.

(2) The weekly list cumulates the material from the six daily lists and groups it under twenty-seven headings. At the end of each weekly list there is an index. There is also a monthly index for the four weekly lists. There is an ordinary weekly list as well as a special perforated library edition which is printed only on one side of the paper.

(3) From the weekly lists are compiled the half yearly list.

(4) The half yearly lists are cumulated into a five year list under the title of the *Deutsches Bücherverzeichnis*. Both the half year and the five year lists are arranged alphabetically and are furnished with indices.

All titles are compiled from the copies of the publications as received at the Deutsche Bücherei. This gives the entries an accuracy not otherwise obtainable. The above mentioned four lists aim to cover the entire world's output in the German language.

The *Literarische Zentralblatt für Deutschland*, edited by Dr. Praesent, in addition to listing the titles of books also lists the titles of the main periodicals and gives some information as to their contents, so that the reader can keep informed on what is being published every fortnight. The information is grouped under thirty-eight headings, some of which contain so many entries that they must be looked after by several persons. The number of associate editors at present is forty-five. This includes the professional assistants of the Deutsche Bücherei as well as some professors of the University of Leipzig and other institutions.

The second large group of publications received at the Deutsche Bücherei is that of Government publications. The Deutsche Bücherei has recently begun the publication of *Monatliches Verzeichnis der reichsdeutschen amtlichen Druckschriften*. The material is arranged

according to the political organization of the German Republic, under three sections:

The publications of the Reich; the publications of the single states; and the publications of the different cities. There are indices of proper names and subjects, the latter containing such entries as: Foreign Office, finance, culture and science, law, transportation, public service, and the like. The editorial work and the printing are so arranged that the publications of one month are listed in the number issued about the middle of the following month. As in the American lists, the titles of articles appearing in periodicals are included in the German lists.

The Deutsche Bücherei has an arrangement with other German libraries by which the latter agree to report to the Deutsche Bücherei the titles of all books issued privately. At the meeting of librarians at Wernigerode in 1921, the Deutsche Bücherei was requested to compile and maintain a separate catalogue of privately printed books. This is now in manuscript form, but will be printed as soon as economic conditions in Germany improve.

In addition to the above mentioned current lists, the Deutsche Bücherei publishes occasionally special lists.

Professors and research students from all over Germany come to the Deutsche Bücherei to complete their researches in the bibliography of their special subjects.

In addition to being the center for bibliographical study, it is also a clearing house for detailed information. The number of inquiries for information (either oral, written, or telephonic) increases from year to year by leaps and bounds. In 1925 there were 2000 inquiries, in 1926, 3000, and in 1927, 5000. In order to facilitate the answering of these questions a reference library of 5000 books has been installed.

The Deutsche Bücherei is a reference library, but in cases where workers in other libraries need literature which is available only at the Deutsche Bücherei, the latter will loan material subject to the rules of the German inter-library loan system. During the past year, eighty-two libraries requested loans from the Deutsche Bücherei which was able to supply them with 1000 volumes available only in the Deutsche Bücherei.

The Deutsche Bücherei being much frequented by readers of Leipzig and the surrounding districts, there have been installed a general reading room seating two hundred persons and a special periodical room seating one hundred and ten persons. During 1927, the

number of readers rose to 134,000. Requests for books totaled 129,000. The reason that the number of requests for books is smaller than the number of readers is explained by the presence of the Reference Library.

The Library is open from eight in the morning until ten in the evening—the longest hours of opening of any German library. Books can be obtained four times during the day: 11.00 a.m., 1.00 p.m., 3.00 p.m. and at 5.00 p.m. In urgent cases readers can obtain the books from the shelves at once. Dr. Uhrendahl hopes, if present economic conditions in Germany continue to improve, that he may be able to speed up the delivery of books until it reaches the standard which obtains in American and English libraries.

In the map section will be found all maps and sea charts which have been published in German speaking countries. The map cases of different kinds in this section merit special study by visiting librarians. In the Department of Fine Printing will be found the publications of private presses and bibliophile societies, as well as a reference library on the history of printing, typography, and also a collection of type specimens. The section of fine-

ly printed books numbers 12,000 and is unique.

The total number of volumes in the Deutsche Bücherei amounts to 750,000 volumes. About 18,000 current German periodicals are received.

In conclusion Dr. Uhrendahl asked the co-operation of the American libraries in the matter of obtaining the literature of German societies and German printers in the United States. They are interested in everything issued in the German language, no matter how small or insignificant, and if the item itself can not be furnished, they would appreciate information concerning it. Help of this kind is acknowledged by the presentation of publications issued by the Deutsche Bücherei. Members of our party were presented with the publication marking the hundredth anniversary of the Börsenverein der Deutschen Buchhändler, annual reports of the Deutsche Bücherei for 1926 and 1927, a specimen of the *Monatliches Verzeichnis der reichsdeutschen amtlichen Druckschriften*, and two privately printed books, issued by the Society of the Friends of the Deutsche Bücherei. We were then shown over the building by Dr. Praesent and Dr. Rodenberg, Mr. Feisenberger and Mr. Hirschfeldt.

## The Browsing Library

By Mildred Semmons

*Supervisor of Reader's Service, Ohio Wesleyan University Library*

"They leave awhile the tumult and the fret  
Of things, who pass beneath this stately portal  
Nor thru all years to come can they forget  
These golden hours among great books immortal."

—Inscription for a library by J. R. Hayes.

DOES this inscription not suggest the supreme task of the college librarian? Does it not imply that the library shall be more than an adjunct to the classroom—more than a mere laboratory whose chief equipment is reserved readings and whose only big problems are those of statistics and factual information related to the circulation and reference departments? Does it not place upon the college library as its chief concern in the educational work of the institution today the selection of books and the luring of the students to the development of a reading habit which shall prove a passionate joy and shall fit them to be worthy citizens of a progressive community?

It is not only as a part of the new "library-university" system of college education, but as a part of the "back to leisure" movement that the university library should be making a dis-

tinct contribution. The students of today need, above all, guidance in the use of their free time; for, in spite of their frequent reiterations, "I haven't time to read," they find it in college days and in the "workaday world," when reading is sufficiently attractive. As Miss Eleanor Witmer, Supervisor of School Libraries, Denver, has suggested, "we, as librarians, should be aiding in that guidance in the right use of leisure which the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle taught was the chief end of education and which so distinguished a modern educator as Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler considers is vastly more important than vocational guidance."<sup>1</sup>

Most interesting are some of the methods being tried out by colleges and libraries to introduce young people to books and reading and to build up standards likely to function after school days are over. Hamline University has a list of books the reading of which is required for graduation. Harvard experiments with two to three weeks of reading prior to the examination period. Wisconsin emphasizes

<sup>1</sup> LIBRARY JOURNAL, v. 50, p. 737-39. Sept. 15, 1925.



general reading rather than assigned lessons in its experimental college. Trinity College offers credit for elective reading. Rollins College, Florida, has a professorship of books with elective courses. Honors readings are familiar in many institutions. All these movements testify to the groping of the college faculties for an effective method of awakening the student to the glories of the realm of books. Such preceptorial systems may well be left to college curriculum committees for ultimate solution; but, as they stand, we cannot refrain from asking: Do most of these plans lead *great* numbers of the student body to a love of reading for its own sake? Do not some of them smack too much, perchance, of the required reading of specified passages which perverts the taste for reading of many a student?

It is as true today as when Dr. E. C. Richardson, librarian of Princeton, made the assertion in 1908 that the books that a man reads are those that happen to fall under his attention . . . and to set out before a man a select collection of books which he can handle is to do more for his education than any amount of instruction in what and how to read. Probably there is no better way, then, in which the college library can perform this function than by the lure of comfortable chairs, soft light, attractive books and an atmosphere ministering quiet and peace, in a room set aside for browsing.

Many a college erecting a new library build-

ing has provided for such a room. Smith has long had its browsing center, and, since the war, Harvard its Farnsworth Room. More recently Minnesota University has followed with another memorial collection, the Arthur Upson; and now comes Dartmouth with its attractive Tower Room. But what of the less richly endowed library, which may not have a new building for many years? Can it do more than provide in the main reading room an open shelf collection? Perhaps Ohio Wesleyan's unique method of meeting the problem may prove suggestive to other libraries.

A little more than two years ago the librarians at Ohio Wesleyan, cramped in their efforts to interest students in Bookland by a reading room overflowing at certain periods of the day, and with almost every inch of shelving required for bound magazines and ready reference material, began looking for space in which to do more than merely display new books on an old-fashioned revolving bookcase. When, with the purchase of a building adjoining the campus, it was possible for the college to establish there a few classrooms and an Alumni parlor, it seemed the psychological moment to recover a room on the main floor of the library building, which had been used as a woman's rest room and study center. Permission was readily gained, from the student organizations concerned, to utilize, in a Select Library which would minister to the tired spirits as well as to the tired bodies of both



*A Typical Browsing Room*

men and women students, such furniture as was not required for a smaller rest room for women. With a room and the necessary furniture secured, a real beginning had been made; and, in a few weeks, though there was practically no appropriation of special funds (general maintenance provided for the expenses usually incident to the preparation of a room for new occupancy) the Browsing room (or Select Library, as it was formally christened) awaited only its collection of books and its readers to become a reality.

Meanwhile, the librarians eagerly scanned lists of best books, select college reading lists, such as that of Trinity College, and the titles of volumes in such browsing centers as the Farnsworth Room. But that was not enough!—the collection must be representative of Wesleyan; and so circulation records and books on the shelves of the stacks must be surveyed before approximately 750 used books were transferred to the low wooden shelves, constructed from old stacks. This unit, in turn, was soon supplemented by 150 new volumes, as many titles as could be bought from the library's regular gift funds provided for annual purchases in general and special literature. As will be readily seen, the original collection was very largely a loan from the regular bookshelves, and such it will probably be for many years to come. Perhaps when the number of volumes has grown to 2000 (there are now almost 1500), a considerable number of these original loans may each year be returned to the general collection, and attractive editions may take their places in the Browsing room.

Professors, by whose department-funds many of the books transferred from the stack had been purchased, were, in most cases, enthusiastic over the project of a reading center and were glad to make a contribution to the new movement, provided that a few special books, not in duplicate, which the library or the department could not afford to purchase should be released when necessary for the collateral shelves. Interested friends supplemented the furniture from the rest room with writing desks, a chime clock, and donated a few rare books. Choice well-framed pictures were unearthed in the closet of a classroom once used by the Fine Arts and Greek departments. Curtains had already come with the original equipment. And, as it seemed, presto! there existed the Browsing library, drawing its full quota of enthusiastic readers, twenty to thirty, almost every hour of the day.

"Magic!" some skeptical one exclaims. No—merely the reward of watchful waiting on the part of the librarians with a gradual building up of interest in books by special displays and publicity—and finally a demonstration to

faculty and students of the comfort of a quiet reading corner. As Miss Lowell has so happily expressed it:

"As in some gay garden stretched upon  
A genial Southern slope, warmed by the sun  
The flowers give their fragrance joyously  
To the caressing touch of the hot noon;  
So books give up the all of what they mean  
Only in a congenial atmosphere  
And when touched by reverent hands and read  
By those who love and feel as well as think."

Reading for fun—for pure enjoyment—except in the companionship of some in reading aloud, will always be in a corner, "all by yourself"; and, surely tucked away in every library there must be some place a corner. At its best it must be separated from the reference library world by low shelving, perhaps by glass partitions. A few comfortable chairs, flowers—if possible, window alcoves and a fireplace with blazing logs—attractive books with bright faces and colorful bindings, tall and short, slim and fat volumes, some bearing the earmarks of being handled and read and read, others fresh and waiting for someone to pick them up must be there; and, above all, an atmosphere, as Hugh Walpole says: "So penetrated by the love of books that when you enter the room . . . the air is warm with a kind of delicious humanity."

A lover of books must be there, too; not to give unwelcome advice on reading or to maintain discipline (the first is criminal and the second quite unnecessary in a browsing corner), but to answer the questions of the visitor, to give personality in the selection and arrangement of the books, to share the joy of the recruit, and patiently to unfold the world of literature to the interested reader seeking guidance. His must be no provincial mind for he must recognize that since great art exists for joy there can be no absolute canon of best books. In his realm there must be no industrious, joyless reading of great literature, for there is no sonnet, no work of fiction which everyone must read and no best books which, once read, will suffice for all time, so that one is excused from further reading.

Since a popular book interesting the outside world may be the stepping stone to better literature, no "holier than thou" attitude may abide in the librarian of a browsing center. Better it is to lead a student from E. Barrington's *Glorious Apollo* to biographies of Byron and finally to *Childe Harold*, than to discourage him at the start by producing a ponderous volume of Byron's works. Many a time it will even be the attendant's difficult task to

restore by tactful guidance a sense of literary appreciation dulled by the dissecting methods common to too many classrooms. As the arrangement of books may in itself suggest the first and second books to readers, fortunate indeed is the librarian whose room permits the planning of alcoves for different types of literature—drama, poetry, essays—so that the choice of a book comes with little effort to the student awakened to a new field. A “nose” for books, a discriminating sense of the quality of a book, an infectious enthusiasm for reading, a respect for the soul of a book, and, above all, for the soul of the reader—these qualities will serve well the guardian angel of the browsing collection.

As to the content of the books in such a collection, it must be richly varied. There must be classics (the books of all time) of course; and essays with the charm of Charles S. Brooks' *Chimney Pot Papers* to keep company with the dignified Macaulay and lovable Lamb. Drama, too, aplenty, not only Shakespeare in illustrated edition, but Barrie, Eugene O'Neill, Maeterlinck, Shaw and others. Books of fine arts, a few volumes on philosophy, religion and sociology, and readable books on wonders of the modern world in the realm of science and travel, such as those of Van Loon and Franck. Biography with the human revelation of Strachey, Maurois and Ludwig; history and international relations revealed in memoirs and letters, rather than in heavy tones—and a few books of pure nonsense! Poetry must not be forgotten nor must any of the student favorites, Masfield, Noyes, Service, Stevenson, Wordsworth, Kipling be omitted. Of fiction there must be a generous portion (50 per cent is not too great) “painstakingly and discriminately selected for its story interest as well as for its literary merit, accurate portrayal and sympathetic presentation,” as Mr. Willard P. Lewis, Librarian of the University of New Hampshire, counseled in a paper presented at a recent meeting of Eastern librarians. In this field, Kipling, Conrad, Hudson, O. Henry, Tarkington, Galsworthy, Dumas, Tolstoi are general student favorites the country over.

Magazines and newspapers should be included in the general browsing collection. And which shall be chosen? According to surveys to determine natural interest, the *American*, *Good Housekeeping*, the *Literary Digest*, the *Atlantic*, the *Saturday Evening Post*, *Colliers*, *Theatre*, the *London Illustrated News*, the *National Geographic* and the *World's Work* must be offered. Fortunately, these periodicals can be spared from the shelves in the reference room, if funds are not available for the purchase of duplicates. *Creative Reading*, a semi-

monthly discussion and analysis of current books issued by the Institute of Current Literature, and a few book review periodicals will prove good first aids to the librarian and students. The booklet periodical, *The Reader's Digest*, may best be displayed in such a room—and who will say that an interesting abstract may not send a student to the general periodical shelves to read the whole of an article which has interested him, and may ultimately create a demand for other magazines in the browsing retreat.

To stimulate interest in cultural and recreational reading once the librarian has provided it, he cannot do better than follow methods similar to those usually credited to the public library. Ribbon arrangements of books which are not in the alcoves; posters and displays of the new books of the library and new books and titles on some timely subject; books of a certain author whenever that may be of special interest are effective means. “Exhibits that will create interest in the book and its craftsmanship, such as the American Institute of Graphic Arts has prepared; exhibits showing the history of books and printing, exhibits of rare books owned by the library or interested individuals may sometimes be employed,” wisely suggests Lavina Stewart, librarian of Connecticut College Library.<sup>1</sup> A display of a good print (picture) with books linked with a subject or artist is not to be gainsaid for the awakening of a real appreciation of the beautiful by placing before the students color, balance and rhythm.

Lists of books, posted on the bulletin boards in all parts of the library, should be short and annotated by a few “catchy” sentences designed to arouse intellectual curiosity. Otherwise the ordinary student may be bored and the overzealous student eager to be Bacon's “full man” may run the gamut not unlike Kipling's traveler who spent his time gazing intently at the names of the railway stations on his list, and when the train rushed through the yards drew a line through the name, saying, in a satisfied manner, “I've done that.”

The organization of book committees within the “Y” or other student units may be a means of providing posters and review, which will promote much reading. At Ohio Wesleyan, the Y. W.'s poster for *John Brown's Body* fairly intrigued some of the student body. Surprised, indeed, were some of the librarians to hear one student, distinguished only by his athletic prowess, exclaim, as he pointed to the placard, “That book is a crackerjack. First time in my life I ever read clear through a book of poetry.”

<sup>1</sup> LIBRARY JOURNAL, v. 50, p. 1031-33. Dec. 15, 1925.

Short reviews in the college publications may supplement a monthly review periodical, which at its best will be as newsy as the *Library Lantern* of the University of New Hampshire, as attractive as the *Road Runner* of the University of Arizona, as enthusiastic and inspiring as the *Quiet Hour Book Letter*, formerly published by William A. Barras, a Counsellor at Detroit Public Library. For the real booklovers, who are socially inclined, Sunday afternoon "reading" teas about the fireplace may well become a part of the weekly program. When the college has its own broadcasting station or movies, the possibility of this method of telling a part of the story or making an interesting announcement should not be overlooked.

Attractive editions are important as "self advertisers." The library edition, preferably the illustrated edition, should always be purchased when there is a choice and funds will permit. Good books should be kept well bound and in good repair. Nowadays, when the most alluring hues in binding are available in fabrikoid, it is unpardonable that the attraction of individuality in books be crushed out by mere uniformity of series with all the distinguishing features hidden under an impenetrable mask. As far as possible, every new, attractive book should be represented in the regular library collection, so that the student may borrow the volume for home use. If a "rental collection" is the only means of providing these books, it may well become a part of the loan desk service.

There is no more important means of enticing the students into the browsing room—and for most of them an introduction is all that is

necessary—than in heralding abroad the news of book talks by popular members of the faculty, at first, preferably in a field not associated with their teaching activities, or by a student, who has unusual appreciation (perhaps individual genius) in some field of literature. Oftentimes, too, the librarian can prevail upon a distinguished author who may be lecturing at the university to give side lights of other literary celebrities, to tell the story of his own life, or to reveal the background of some of his own stories.

And what will be the ultimate reward of all the planning and effort of the zealous librarian? The implanting of a reading habit, pleasurable and permanent in numbers of students, the world's future citizens! Books ought to open new rooms in the student's house of thought, help him to find his field, impart a mental tone, awaken a fine enthusiasm that will come with the discovery that certain authors appeal to his imagination and to his intellectual curiosity. New and larger life values, mental and spiritual reserves, and a realizing sense of passionate joy derived from all things real and beautiful will sooner or later fall to the lot of every persistent explorer in the world of books. Most happily for his community the student imbued with the reading habit will be sufficiently interested to go on reading and reading the right kinds of material in his leisure hours after college. He will become what E. A. Wilkins, president of Oberlin College, calls "an educated man . . . accustomed to enter and possess the world of books not as a transient visitor but as a lifelong and loyal citizen." The influence of the Browsing room will be its own reward.

## Administrators and the School Library

By Elizabeth Madison

*Director of School Libraries, Oakland, California*

BEFORE considering the details of the administrator's education in library problems, let us look at the administrator's problem in regard to correlating us with his general school scheme. When we discover what is his purpose with us, perhaps we shall be better prepared to know what we can best offer him in the way of information about ourselves.

To begin with, the school administrator has very definitely before him the Seven Objectives of Education, set up by the National Education

Association and clarified through the land as the salients towards which modern education in America makes its drive. Let us remind ourselves that they are:

1. Health and Safety.
2. Worthy Home Membership.
3. Mastery of the Tools, Techniques and Spirit of Learning.
4. Vocational and Economic Effectiveness.
5. Faithful Citizenship.
6. Wise Use of Leisure.
7. Ethical Character.

For the often repeated declaration of the Seven Cardinal Principles let us look in the

This paper was read at the mid-winter meeting of the A. L. A. Dec. 27-28, 1928, Chicago, Ill.



December, 1928, issue of the *Journal of the National Education Association*, where these are set up in a convenient broadside, for classroom display, although the educational world has known them by heart for years.

Next, the school principal must evaluate which, of all the modern tools offered him, will give him an opportunity to make the greatest number of returns upon these seven desirable things.

Third, The school principal has a budget which he can expand only slowly, and as he sells his ideas of the value of any new department to his Superintendent. Or perhaps, in some systems, it is the other way about, and the Superintendent is faced with the problem of considering which of the many tools offered by modern enthusiasts shall be suggested to his principals for special emphasis, while he, the much-worked Superintendent, prepares to make the necessary attack upon the Boards of Education, and the city, county or State authorities to expand the school budget to allow for the new instrument.

Fourth, How generally beneficial can this new instrument become? Will it affect a section, or the whole group of pupils? Will it be something that will apply to school days only, and have to be unlearned in adult life—that is, what is its carry-over power?

Fifth, What are its chief factors? Equipment? Teaching personnel? Room in the school building?

Sixth, Will the faculty take kindly to this innovation? Will it be necessary to educate them to its use?

Seventh, There is this question: What must I leave out of my school program this year to make this other in-coming feature possible?

Eighth, Does the school library conform with the great definition of education: helping the student to help himself?

After studying these problems of the executive carefully, and understanding sympathetically the immense sweep of educational intention embodied in these simple sentences, we are prepared critically to study ourselves, and to see whether or not we have a large contribution or a small contribution to offer to the principal or other school administrator in this immense educational problem of his. But let us never forget that we must offer ourselves and our work within this program. The program is wide, very wide. Wide enough for the idealism and the labor of any of us. Let us first of all show him that we comprehend the great things he is trying to do. Our approach must be one of understanding sympathetically and comprehendingly his problem of education. Let us never make the unfortunate start of not knowing what the school administrator's great

program is, or of seeming to consider it not big enough for us. Let us show that we are familiar with it, and with its wide implications.

### *The Correlation of the School Library*

1. *Health.* The library selects the most telling, best illustrated books on this line, in the language of the grade for which they are intended. We make many and delightful posters. We demonstrate cleanliness and cheerfulness in our library rooms, in our books (let's remember this) and in our dress. We help all teachers by sympathy and attitude towards students who are learning this fundamental. As members of the faculty we help in this program.

2. *Worthy Home Membership.* Young people adopt manners and customs through imitation, and through pleasurable experience: the book of charm, pictures that illustrate the graces of social living, and the habits and attitudes and the thoughtfulness once called "the virtues." A wide use of fiction, or books on travel, or posters, book lists and reading guidance that unostentatiously leads to the perception of these ideals are among the contributions and the privileges of the school library. Faculty contacts should be most helpful here. A definite plan of book-buying for the school library should have this objective in view.

3. *Mastery of the Tools, Technique and Spirit of Learning.* A large ambition! Let us try to show that the school library contributes here by offering a collection of material from which the student has the experience of selection, thus forming a habit most useful in adult life. The one most general tool of learning is the tool of word, sentence and paragraph reading, or content grasping. The library offers this material, and, properly administered, it supervises this process. The spirit of learning, the open mind, the interest in things new and fine, the habit of going forth to search. Does the school library offer inspiration in this? (Or does it set up a list of "standard" books, one hundred credits for this one, and only fifty credits for the other? Let us pass on hastily, hoping that none of our members are guilty of this crime in the modern reading world.)

4. *Vocational and Economic Effectiveness.* Is the school library the place where the shop boy loves to come? Where he is always welcome? Where he is invited to form the habit of reading about his work, and about recreational things that will make this work seem fresh and interesting next morning? Is the school offering experience in information getting to the end of vocational improvement, and economic—a world-wide sense of this term—understanding? Let us show the school ad-

ministrator that we contribute here with a cheerful and welcoming program.

5. *Faithful Citizenship.* Besides offering books, plays, posters and reading possibilities to the student in "faithful citizenship," the school library, through its school library staff, offers an actual field for participation in a citizenship undertaking. Student assistants in the library are actually being and living as citizens of the School Republic. When their work steps over into a research and guidance work they are functioning in a very large social capacity. Always the library offers the experience of democracy among learners.

6. *Wise Use of Leisure.* Under this simple phrase reside the arts and beautiful accomplishments of high school life and training. Literature, Art, Music, Drama, here have their place, as well as certain forms of athletics. Can the library contribute here? This is the sort of program that makes the eyes of a true school librarian sparkle. She consults eagerly with department heads, learning their actual trends of work, and the exact fields in which they will make their applications, semester by semester, so that the school library can follow the program consistently, giving just the book, picture, opportunity for club work, or music appreciation, or gallery study that is the final triumph and expression of interest aroused by intensive study of the particular subject in the classroom. Wise use of leisure is the entire program of beauty in the public school creed. Somewhere this word "beauty" should be involved in the slogan-phrase, it seems to many of us. Alas, some of us are not developed enough yet to know the goddess Beauty, when she comes to us yclept "Wisdom." We are still young enough in mind to want our Minerva and our Apollo personified in two forms.

In a recent address (Teachers' Institute, at Oakland, Cal., December, 1928) Mr. Frederick M. Hunter, past-president of the National Education Association, stated that the four things which every teacher must consider her solemn privilege and pledge to teach, from the kindergarten to the end of the instructional course, were these:

1. Perception and appreciation of Beauty.
2. Pleasure in good reading.
3. The student attitude toward investigation.
4. Care and responsibility for the welfare of others—beauty in social living.

This is the implied part of the school program on objectives. For it we ask a more definite declaration in the Seven Objectives. The reason why we suggest that the school librarian shall understand these objectives and implications is, not that she shall limit any program of enrichment which she may contribute, but that she shall understand the places where it can become

the most effective by uniting with the school scheme, and securing the weight and power of a united program. A separate library program cannot be as effective as a library program correlating and enriching the school program, and reaching out into life, as does all true education, to ennoble, enrich and beautify every form of living.

7. *Ethical Character.* This is to be derived—if it is derived anywhere in the personal experience—from two sources, vicarious experience, such as that contributed by reading, and actual experience, such as contributed by sharing in a school enterprise, such as the conduct and upbuilding of a school library as a school institution. Ethical character is formed, they tell us, through certain materials and in certain places. Can we show the school executive that the school library contributes toward these? Beauty in the library and in library atmosphere is a contribution to ethical impulses.

Having shown the school executive, then, that we contribute to his program in all of the seven objectives of education, and incidentally having revived our own understanding of these things, we pass on to:

The financial cost of the program of the library in the school. This the school librarian should have at her fingertips; the cost in books, in salary, in building space, in upkeep cost. This is one of the things that she should be able to pass on to the school executive, who wants always to know these.

The generalness of the school library program—what portion of the school does it affect? A glorious pride swells the sometimes too humble bosom of the school librarian when she answers here: "The entire student body." Few subjects in education boast a one hundred per cent applicability. Study this out and know it, so that you can pass it on. Study it out in the terms of other departments. Until you do this you do not really know it yourself, do you?

The percentage of carryover in the school library exposure: that is, how many of the actual habits formed in the school library can be carried over into adult life? And how much needs to be modified before making such a transfer. Again that feeling of pride. And a still sort of perception of the bigness of our work. The habit formed by the right use of school library facilities carries over entire into adult life. One hundred per cent valuation again. The modification necessary is almost naught, if the library use course has been properly handled, the practice in library procedure sufficient, and the spirit of book-desire planted deep.

Let us hope, then, that we have sold to the school executive the library program in the terms of the American objectives in education.

### Summary

What details does the executive need to know to put this library program into effect in his school?

1. Knowledge of its relationship—the school library—to the Seven Objectives of Education.
2. Knowledge of the salary cost of the trained teacher-librarian, and the cost of an assistant, and the cost of a clerk for text-book administration (if you have free text-books), and the cost of adequate stenographic help.
3. The number of students indicating the useful introduction of a librarian into the school schemes—shall we say 500 students?
4. Knowledge of the space allotment necessary. See the C. C. Certain report. See, also, that the administrator gives the librarian access to the secret councils of the school architect—else you will get everything you ask for in name, and in actuality, will have most things wrongly placed. School administrators and school architects know little about the placing, lighting, door arrangement, workroom arrangement, conference room arrangement, window levels, shelf measurements, water facilities, special furniture; and nothing, apparently, about the floor space per child. Books are plentiful on the building of entire library buildings; but they are scarce on the problem of a library room (an utterly specialized room), in a general school scheme. Get the executive to let you see the architect. And be very nice to the architect. He can make you so miserable!
5. Knowledge of the number of students desirable in a library room at one time. (A tenth of the school at once does not always answer the problem, which must be considered in relation to library personnel, as well as to student enrollment.)
6. Knowledge of the relation of the general library room to subject study rooms—the English room, with its special collections, the science room, the social studies room. Be informed on the Unit Plan of Study. Know Morrison's ideas when you meet them.
7. Knowledge of a librarian's relations to the principal, the faculty, the students. Shall she teach students, or shall she teach teachers to teach students?
8. Enough knowledge of the technical work of the librarian (the processing of books, and their circulation, repair, rebinding, ad-

vertising by list making, etc.), to understand the time element involved. Very few men executives have the faintest idea of this. They picture the librarian as a lady of leisure who talks to students about books and moral reading. They have no picture of the detail of her petty executive and technical occupations. The cost of cataloging is an unknown country to them, although they used catalogs all through college; they know no more of their cost in librarian's time than if they had come from the manufacturer in the catalog drawers, *i. e.*

9. A plan for dividing the clerical, technical and administrative tasks of the school librarian, in the terms of service cost and of salary cost, so that the executive can really know in his soul that a library clerk is a saving and not an extravagance. This is one of the few things difficult for the eagle eye of the executive to comprehend. Perhaps because it lies in the field of woman's usual work—detail. He usually expects her to do it without mentioning it. She must translate it to him somehow in the terms of cost. Often I have thought that the American Library Association could be of great help to us all if it could gather statistics and state them clearly and convincingly, as the A. L. A. can certainly do, showing the cost in time, and then the cost in money of the various details of library administration. And then if they could give us a detailed plan for a library room in a school building.

The best means for getting this information to the school executive, it seems to me, are these:

1. Individual conference between superintendent and library director, or between principal and school librarian, to solve local problems, the main fundamental issues and purposes always being held in mind.
2. Well-thought-out printed material from the A. L. A. dealing with school library problems in a school-and-library language, so that each may grasp the terms of the other.
3. Well-written articles in magazines, dealing with various issues of the problem. But I would not encourage writers to rush into print who had not attempted to absorb both points of view.
4. Formation of School-and-Library Councils of Cooperation, such as the one in Oakland, between the Public Library, headed by Mr. John B. Kaiser, Librarian, and Mr. William F. Ewing, Superintendent in Charge of Books and Library, Oakland Public Schools, representing Mr. Willard E. Givens, Superintendent.

# THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

*February 15, 1929*

## Editorial Forum

Book travel should be at once an education and an enjoyment. This truism should have practical application in libraries and schools and especially in school libraries. Throughout the library emphasis should be laid on bulletins and exhibitions of books of travel, standard as well as new, preparatory to the spring and fall seasons of travel and well in advance of them. At the Cleveland Public Library there is associated with this work a travel desk at which information of all sorts, even on routes and hotels, can be obtained after the model of "Ask Mr. Foster" or "Follow the man from Cook's," as Miss Root describes in her bright pages in this number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. The ingenious method of interesting school children in travel books developed at the Bridgeport Public Library by Miss Wooster is well worthy of adoption by other librarians, who should read with interest the account of the workings of the system given by her in this number. The trip ticket, of which but a sample can be given, is yards in length and opens infinite possibilities of travel in spirit if not in body, and the great enthusiasm of the children is suggested by the picture of a few at the ticket window, which is an interesting device in connection with the scheme. The difficulty, of course, so frequently met with in school work, is that emphasis on any particular book or line of books means a simultaneous demand from many readers, so that not one copy but many copies are needed. Where books are accepted as standard, purchases should be liberal to supply this want, which will arise freshly with each new invoice of children in the grades interested. It may prove worth while to print trip tickets of this sort in more compact shape which could be made of general use throughout the library system, covering standard books and leaving new books to be called to the attention of the children through bulletins and in other ways. The idea is certainly a clever one and well worthy of wide adoption.

THE First World Congress of Libraries and Bibliography, which is the title announced by the Minister of Public Instruction at the Italian capital in his circular letter to the various official and semi-official bodies throughout Italy, is to have its meeting at Rome June 15-19, and a supplementary meeting at Venice June 25-26, between which dates various visits and excursions are to be arranged. It is to be hoped that the gathering will prove a world congress, for if the plans of the international committee, headed by Doctor Collijn, are fully carried out there should be representation pretty nearly the world around, from the United States to Japan, inclusive of England, the Continent, India and China on the way. Previous international gatherings, as has been pointed out, were rather invitations from national associations to librarians from other nations, the nearest approach to a congress having been those in connection with the Brussels Exposition of 1910 and Prague in 1926. The programs will be general and international in character rather than given to such problems as are usually discussed at A. L. A. conferences and the British meetings, as to which announcement will presently be made. Visitors to Rome may by that time have the experience of visiting in that city both the Government of Italy and the new state which is to be under the secular as well as spiritual jurisdiction of the once librarian at Milan, now Pope Pius XI, whose welcome is sure to be cordial toward those once his fellow professionals. On the way to Venice they may have the opportunity of visiting still another state within Italy, the tiniest republic of San Marino, and thus the formula of "three in one," familiar to Americans, may be observed.

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THE cooperation of libraries in choosing, acquiring and lending of books is rightly thought by Mr. Arnett not to be as much practised as it might and will be. Recent studies of the quantity of research material have shown unmistakably that the problem can be met only by a subdivision of labor. He does not, however, mention the ambitious attempt of the Library of Congress in Project "B" to meet the problem through the aid of Union Catalogs and the use of specialized collections, in a comprehensive way, nor previous demonstration experiments in the same method. It is true that these have had more definitely the purpose of getting and making the location known than of lending, and a comprehensive solution is certainly the most economical as well as the most efficient. E. C. R.



THE desultory following out of contributory experiments like those on the American Library Institute plan or the plan for current publications of the Woods Hole Conference and the various projects mentioned by Mr. Arnett, are only drops in the bucket and have served a useful purpose in their limited fields in a concrete way. They are, perhaps, of greater use as a demonstration of the need and the possibility frequently expressed, "at least one copy of every book which may be needed in a known location and at least two copies in each of six geographical locations, of every book in frequent demand for research work." A comprehensive and systematized application to each research center of methods evolved would multiply the efficiency of research libraries at a tithe of the expense now involved in desultory choosing, acquiring and lending and desultory experiments in cooperation.

E. C. R.

\* \* \*

WHAT an extraordinary work has been done in the printing and supply to libraries of Library of Congress cards! A beginning was made when the Library of Congress, in August, 1898, started the printing, for its own use, of the cards of copyright entries from July 15, 1898. In 1900 a branch of the Government Printing Office was established within the Library building, and in October, 1901, arrangements were completed for the supply from that date of printed cards to library subscribers. From that time to Jan. 1, 1929, a little more than twenty-seven years, the supply has been continuous, so that a complete set now comprises about 1,075,000 different cards, representing about 1,790,000 volumes, an average of 3 to 5. In the case of gift sets, such as those presented to the Vatican Library and to the Mexican National Library, the cost of withdrawing the cards from stock is about \$1,000, and to put a set in proper order for immediate use costs about \$2,500, besides \$300 additional for millboard trays and packing boxes. The price of a complete set, at the standard rate of 1½ cents per card, plus cost of withdrawing, alphabetizing and shipping, thus closely approximates \$20,000. In all, about 260,000,000 cards have been printed, of which total about 132,000,000 have been sold to 4500 subscribers, 50,000,000 supplied to 51 depository libraries (including 2 in Canada and 5 abroad), and about 78,000,000 are in stock. Of the subscribers 3910 are American libraries (including Canada and United States insular possessions), and 90 are foreign, while 450 American and 50 foreign individuals and firms also subscribe. Proofsheet sets are purchased

by 8 American libraries (including one in the Philippines) and two libraries abroad. It should be noted that the price to libraries for L. C. cards has always been figured at duplicating cost only, the Library of Congress supplying from its own resources the bibliographical work and typesetting which are necessary for its own purposes. Thus the Government is doing an immense service to libraries at no additional cost to itself beyond storage room in the Library of Congress, while the libraries get the inestimable advantage of the best bibliographical service without cost for it.

\* \* \*

THE question of a library organ for the publication of serious research articles is not by any means settled by the unwillingness of the Executive Board of the A. L. A. "to hell the cat" and will not be settled until some means have been devised for the publication of statistical and other serious contributions to library science, such as used to be encouraged for and published in the *Proceedings* of the Association, when they were published with and included in the Index of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL. Competent scholars will not spend the necessary amount of time on such work unless the work is to have the assurance of usefulness through adequate publication. Since the time of the separation, both THE LIBRARY JOURNAL and *Libraries*, with their individual distinctive flavors of service, have been developing steadily in their usefulness until American librarians are wonderfully well served at this point, but the A. L. A. method of publishing proceedings which scatters the material and makes it uncertain whether a paper will have any publication at all, or more than a very brief abstract, kills interest in writing the things of permanent usefulness and tends to make the bulk of the output by librarians journalistic and ephemeral. This, of course, does not prove that the A. L. A. was unwise in not undertaking a journal on the lines proposed. It is better to go slow than not to meet the real need in the right way. It has often been suggested, that taking the whole situation in view, what would best meet the need and utilize the existing agencies, would be to convert the somewhat purposeless American Library Institute into an American Library Association Institute of Research and have its organ serve for this purpose as the journals of other learned societies do. Certainly the experience of these other learned societies is extensive and a study of it would point to the right way of filling the right need.

E. C. R.

## Library Chat

SINCE the A. L. A. was founded a good many lady librarians have disappeared into the sea of matrimony. Happily, however, many of these returned to the membership list under their new names. Notable among library marriages have been those of Melvil Dewey and Annie Godfrey, who became so loyal to her husband's twin interests that for some years she signed herself as Ani Dui; Henry J. Carr and Edith Wallbridge, Theresa West and Henry L. Elmendorf, Gardner M. Jones and Kate Emery Sanborn, Theodore W. Koch and Gertrude P. Humphrey, Anne Wallace and Max Franklyn Howland of the Library Bureau, Herbert O. Brigham and Mary W. Holton. Additions are in order.

Cedric Chivers, who died at Bath Jan. 30, Mayor of Bath for the fifth time, was the friend of many American librarians, and in his international relations made more than a hundred Atlantic crossings. His generosity to the city, which was so proud of him, was equalled only by his hospitality, especially to library visitors from the country which for so many years shared his life and his devotion. As a bookbinder he was a pioneer in the reshaping of books for better library service, and after giving up his American organization he more fully developed that at Portway in Bath, introducing American methods into its operations. As Mayor of Bath, being a widower he associated with himself as Lady Mayoress Madame Sarah Grand, the authoress best known for *The Heavenly Twins*, and once when the Mayor and the Lady made an official visit to another city in connection with some function they were cheered as they departed with, "Hurrah for the heavenly twins!"

His personal taste was illustrated in the original and delightful bindings which he applied to special volumes, a number of which are in possession of favored American friends.

Will Rogers, "gabber" and humorist, gave a reminiscence at the publishers' luncheon last month of his meeting Ibáñez at the home of Charles F. Loomis in California, whence he took the Spanish novelist on a forty-mile run to visit a characteristic ranch. On the way he discoursed on *The Four Horsemen*, which, he said, was the only book he had ever really read, and banded the titles of Ibáñez's other books until the distinguished visitor assured him that he was the only American who seemed really to know about his productions. Loomis will be remembered by many librarians through his attendance at A. L. A. conferences a dozen years or so ago, when he usually appeared in

leather garb, sometimes with the son who had to go barefoot as a Wild West exhibit, and he persistently lit his cigar with flint and steel until one day he was discovered by Doctor Hill in the depths of a basement where, supposing himself unobserved, he lighted up with just an ordinary match! In the interregnum between professional librarians while himself librarian of the Los Angeles Public Library, he made it a center of interest by extraordinary features and by his equally extraordinary reports, and thus greatly added to the joy of library life!

When Paul Leicester Ford made his wide reputation as a novelist with *The Honorable Peter Sterling*, *Janice Meredith*, and his other works of fiction, that achievement made him almost forgotten as a bibliographer. But bibliography was his first love as one is reminded now through the publication by his sister, Emily Ellsworth Ford Skeel, of three sumptuous volumes under the title of *Mason Lock Weems, His Works and His Ways*, which were left unfinished at the time of Ford's death. In studying Washington, he became intensely interested in this famous and infamous liar to whom the reputation of Washington is unfortunately indebted for the cherry tree and other concocted legends, and left unfinished the work now presented in the three fine volumes which the sister makes a memorial of one of her two bibliographical brothers, the other Worthington C. Ford of the Massachusetts Historical Society being happily still with us and still at work. For some time Paul L. Ford was bibliographical editor of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, and contributed much valuable material to the bibliographical field before, to the surprise of all his friends, he blossomed out as a novelist. In 1887 he was one of a remarkable party which made a West Indies voyage on the *Baracouta*, on which everything happened that should not have happened except absolute shipwreck, in company with his father, Gordon L. Ford, publisher of *The Tribune*, who brought with him a huge pile of newspapers and diligently clipped, clipped away, and his sister Emily, who has edited the present volumes. On this voyage Paul was managing editor of a periodical, *The Occasional Baracoutean*, of which David A. Wells, Horace White and R. R. Bowker were bulletined as editors-in-chief, and which was published "daily or otherwise" on two continents, the first number printed at Demerara and the second and last in New York. No copies of this remarkable journalistic enterprise seem to have been preserved in any library or by anyone.

# Pratt Graduates in Library Work

By Josephine Adams Rathbone

*Vice-Director, Pratt School of Library Science, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

TRIENNIALY, the Pratt Institute School of Library Science sends out a questionnaire to all of its graduates in active library service, asking for details regarding their positions, the kind of work actually done by them, their salaries, hours of work, length of vacation, their membership in library organizations, etc. The facts thus ascertained have been from time to time reported in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*.

Replies have been received so far this year from 387 graduates, of whom 85 per cent belong to the A. L. A., and all but 5 per cent belong to some professional organization other than our own Graduates' Association. One hundred and ninety-one are working in public libraries, 56 in college libraries, 48 in high school libraries, 12 in normal school libraries, or in all 116 in educational libraries and 44 in special libraries. One hundred and thirty-nine are librarians in charge of libraries, 21 are assistant librarians, 56 are heads of departments and 21 are branch librarians. Altogether 237 are in executive positions, 57 are in independent positions, as children's librarians, reference librarians, cataloguers, and only 61 are assistants. There are a number of unclassifiable positions, as library school and training-class directors, teachers, bibliographers, book store managers, commission secretaries, etc.

As to the kind of work done, reference leads with 238 persons doing some reference work, either general or special in character; book selection comes next, with 222, cataloguing with 212, order work 169, adult circulation 140, teaching (mostly use of the library) 88, and children's work 65. That the whole library staff is taking in book selection is shown by the increase since 1919, when 90 persons reported book selection as part of their job, to the present number, 222.

Coming to salaries, the average for 1928 is \$2,360 and the median \$2,200, against an average of \$2,045 and a median of \$1,920 for 1925. The median salaries for certain types of positions are as follows:

High school librarians, under boards of education—\$3,000, range \$2,000-\$3,400.

Librarians of medium-sized colleges—\$2,975, range \$2,300-\$3,400.

Librarians of special libraries—\$2,950, range \$2,000-\$4,000.

Librarians of normal schools—\$2,520, range \$1,650-\$3,200.

Heads of departments—\$2,400, range \$1,800-\$3,300.

Librarians of junior high schools—\$2,300, range \$1,550-\$2,850.

High school branches of public libraries—\$2,200, range \$1,650-\$2,600.

Librarians of small colleges—\$2,000, range \$1,600-\$2,520.

Branch librarians—\$1,900, range \$1,500-\$2,580.

The median salary for the librarian of a small library, A. L. A. Grades one to five, is \$1,880, for medium libraries, A. L. A. Grades six to eight, \$2,724, and for the larger public libraries, A. L. A. Grades nine to eleven, \$5,100.

The salary of highest frequency is \$1,800, which is received by 41 persons, or 11 per cent. In 1928 only 8 persons are receiving salaries below \$1,500 (and all but two of them are so bound by local ties that they must take what they can get), as against 25 in 1925. Sixty-six per cent are getting \$2,000 and up, 17 per cent are getting \$3,000 and up, and nearly 3 per cent are above \$4,000.

In respect to working hours, conditions do not seem to have changed much in the last three years. Eighty persons work 40 hours a week, 40 work between 40 and 42 hours, 60 work 42 hours, only 10 are required to work more than 42 hours, 95 work fewer than 40 hours, and many executives are not on a time schedule at all. The median of work a week is 40 hours.

A month is still the usual library vacation, 204 reporting four weeks or a calendar month. Thirty-two (10 per cent), mainly in special libraries, have only two weeks; 26 have three weeks, while 80 have more than four weeks, the lucky ones being mostly in school or college libraries, 50 of them having from eight to ten weeks and 11 having three months.

The question recently raised as to whether or not library schools are mainly local in their influence may be answered for this school by the following table, showing the origins of the members of classes since 1905, when accurate and easily available statistics began to be kept. Our students have been drawn from the different sections of the country in the following proportions:

New England .....	80
New York .....	117
New Jersey .....	53
Pennsylvania .....	47
South Atlantic and Gulf States (Delaware to Alabama) .....	70
Southwest .....	25
Middle West .....	144
(Mississippi valley north of the Ohio River)	
Rocky Mountain States.....	8
Pacific Coast .....	33
Canada .....	39
Europe .....	14
Asia .....	4

The Pratt School of Library Science has drawn from 43 States of the Union (West Virginia, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico and Utah being the only ones unrepresented), from all the provinces of Canada, from the West Indies, from eight European countries (England, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Belgium, France, Switzerland and Italy), and from India, Japan, Palestine and the Philippine Islands. This counts only those who came from abroad to take the course, not those who have lived in this country before coming to us. Only 13 per cent of Pratt students have come from New York State. Ten per cent have come from New England and 13 per cent from New Jersey and Pennsylvania, or 46 per cent from the North Atlantic States, 47 per cent came from other sections of the United States, and 7 per cent from foreign countries.

### Berkeley Browses

FATHER JACOB OVERMANS, S.J., in the January, 1929, issue of *Stimmen der Zeit*, says:

"The University of California at Berkeley, near San Francisco, has a browsing room of exceptional beauty in its impressive library. This is an institution that perhaps is found only in America, and certainly is very fitting for America. In it you forget the trying academic profession. Indeed, you could easily imagine yourself in the marble hall of a European castle belonging to the baroco period, the numerous white pilasters between the colorful beauty of the backs of books, the heavy white panels of the ceiling, the large and small rugs that lie on white tiles under dark furniture, under carved tables, and the big, inviting armchairs, or a single sofa. Everything is as large and obvious, as well thought out, and as roomy as if you were in a great country house. And all the finely bound books are books of recreation in all fields except current fiction, set here for

professors and students as well, for neither the professor nor the student dares to become a slave of his work, if the longing for clearness and the satisfaction of high thinking is to be welcome.

"But in America professors are driven on by their poverty, and most of the students also, to better themselves in an economic way. Moreover, it is the fate of not a few students to have their appreciation of the joys of thinking lessened by devotion to sport. For all these the browsing room is a daily invitation to the delight of the spirit. It is not so large that any of the 30,000 students can remain too long. In the end, of course, there is nothing more for the thick-skinned fellow than to be forced to give his place, after a reasonable time, to a fellow student hungry for the joys of the room. Everybody selects his book himself just as he pleases, and returns it himself. If he is fearful of the task of selecting from the thousands of volumes here, he can ask the friendly librarian who sits at a table adorned with flowers, and who is happily free from the appearance of burdensome work. You are not permitted to take any overcoats or any writing material into the room, and you are forbidden to make even the briefest kind of notes. For here rules the quiet spirit of inward beauty, happily oblivious of the pressure of daily life, in a single attractive place in the midst of the impressiveness of this building, surrounded by the whispering trees in the wonderful park, and accompanied by the occasional sad tone of the university chimes."

### What Is Read

FIFTY thousand school children have dispelled the idea, if it still exists, that the twenty-third psalm is better reading than Albert Payson Terhune, or that Shakespeare is preferable to Curwood.

In a survey made by Teachers College, Columbia University, teachers and pupils alike gave as their preference in reading tales of the West, stories about dogs, and adventure, which savored of Diamond Dick rather than Moby Dick. Thinking upon the school readers of a generation ago and comparing them with those of today, there is a decided difference in the context; gone is "Bingen on the Rhine," "The Arab's Farewell to His Steed," and "John Gilpin." Perhaps if they were in the reader of today, there would be a heavy poll in their favor. One, even fifth B pupils, votes for that with which he is familiar, and the library can help to familiarize the child with the best, in both contemporary and past productions of literature.



# The First World's Library and Bibliographical Congress, Rome-Venice, 15-30 June, 1929

AN announcement has just come from the International Library and Bibliographical Committee of the World Library and Bibliographical Congress at Rome next June.

No application forms have been received in America as yet. Dr. Fago will send a supply of these to the headquarters of the American Library Association from which they will be distributed to applicants who wish to go to Rome independently or with the party, being arranged by the A. L. A. The program of the Congress will be announced in detail later.

Provision is being made for exhibits, and the program of the general session, and of the sessions of the sections, bids fair to be attractive and valuable. Among the subjects to be discussed are: International Cataloging Rules, and International Codes of Classification; the whole question of Training for Librarianship; the Exchange of Librarians, Assistants and Teachers of Librarianship; as well as other matters of a more literary and bibliographical character.

## *Program*

ROME, Thursday, Friday, 13-14 June—Arrival at Rome (Stazione Centrale di Termini). Reception. Registration. Distribution of identity and invitation cards.

Saturday, 15 June. Morning: Assembly for the opening ceremony of the Congress; afternoon: Sessions of Sections.

Sunday, 16 June. Arrangement of excursions.

Monday, Wednesday, 17-19 June. Sessions of Sections.

During the days 15-19 June, receptions by the City and other Authorities, visits to Subiaco and Montecassino, etc.

VENICE, Tuesday, Wednesday, 25-26 June. General Assembly. Resolutions. Closing sessions.

Thursday, Monday, 20-24 June, and Thursday, Sunday, 27-30 June. Visits to the exhibitions at Rome, Naples, Florence and Milan and to the other special exhibitions held at Bologna, Modena, etc.

On presenting their identity cards, the members of the Congress will be granted the following privileges: Reduction of 50 per cent on their Italian railway tickets, on hotel rooms

of all classes, theatre tickets, etc.; free entry to the Museums, to the Royal Galleries and Municipal Buildings, etc. Excursions, at the choice of the members of the Congress (Frascati, Tivoli, Assisi, Fiesole and elsewhere) will be organized at a greatly reduced price, by the E. N. I. T. and by the C. I. T. on demand, for groups of not less than 25 persons.

All participants will receive a booklet containing 8 coupons, which will give them the right to make 8 trips in Italy, according to their own selection, at a reduction of 50 per cent.

The Congress fee is 100 Italian lire. One-half (50 lire) should be forwarded to the General Secretary of the Congress, Professor V. Fago, Ministero della Pubblica Istruzione, Viale dei Re, Rome, together with the application form, demanding the identity card, which will afford the right of reduction in the price of the railway tickets from the Italian frontier to Rome. The remaining 50 lire should be paid in at Rome (reception-office at the Stazione Centrale di Termini), on registering.

## *Exhibitions at Congress*

- I. International exhibition of Library work at Rome.
- II. Local exhibitions of bibliography:

### (a) ROME:

1. Exhibition of the history of ancient and modern Rome.
2. Exhibition of the Italian book from Bodoni to the present time.
3. Special exhibitions in the great libraries of Rome: Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale, Biblioteca Casanatense, Biblioteca Alessandrina, Biblioteca Vallicelliana, Biblioteca Angelica.

### (b) FLORENCE:

1. Exhibition of the Italian book from the invention of the art of printing to the time of Bodoni.
2. Exhibition of miniatures in the Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana.

### (c) VENICE:

Exhibition of book-bindings in the Biblioteca Nazionale Marciana.

- (d) Special exhibitions will also be organized in other Italian cities (Milan, Bologna, Modena, Naples).

## Revised Itinerary for American Library Association, 1929

May 24—Sail from New York at midnight on S. S. "Caronia" of the Cunard Line (cabin berth at rate of \$162.50 included).

### France

June 2—Arrive Havre; train to Paris.

June 3, 4, 5, 6—PARIS. Two half-day drives in the city with special lecturer, visiting the right and left banks of the Seine; one entire day excursion by motor to Malmaison and Versailles with special lecturer.

June 7—To Montreux.

### Switzerland

June 8—MONTREUX. One entire day motor excursion around Lake Geneva, going by way of Chillon (visit), Bouveret, Evian and Thonon to Geneva (luncheon and sight-seeing there) and returning through Nyon, Madame de Staël's country; Morges near which Paderewski resides; Lausanne, the vineyards of Lavaux, Vevey and Clarens.

June 9—Through the magnificent scenery of the Bernese Oberland to Interlaken. The wonderful Bernese Oberland Electric Railway carries us in smooth windings up through the terraced vineyards back of Montreux, with ever-winding views of Lake Geneva and the French Alps; then through charming upland valleys carpeted with wildflowers. Just here comes the transition from French to German-Switzerland. At Chateau d'Oex, French is the language of the town, but at Gstaad, only seven miles on, everyone speaks German. For the last ten miles we skirt the shore of Lake Thun.

June 10—INTERLAKEN, one of the most noted mountain resorts in Europe, set between Lakes Thun and Brienz and dominated by the towering Jungfrau. We go by mountain railway up the valley to Lauterbrunnen, over the Kleine Scheidegg, down to Grindelwald and back to Interlaken. Hardly any one-day excursion in the world offers so many splendid mountain views.

### Italy

June 11, 12, 13—THE LOVELY ITALIAN LAKES, with over-night stops at *Baveno* on Lake Maggiore, at *Lugano* on Lake Lugano and at *Bellagio* on Lake Como.

June 14—Afternoon steamer and train to Milan; sleeper to Rome.

June 15, 16, 17, 18—ROME. International Library and Bibliographical Convention. (Hotel accommodation only provided in the cost of the tour.)

June 19, 20, 21—NAPLES, on the enchanting bay dominated by Vesuvius. We motor on the Corso Vittorio Emanuele for a wonder-

ful view of the city, bay, islands and the smoking summit of Vesuvius. We motor to *Pompeii* to see the old excavations, along the *Amalfi Road*, winding in and out above the sea, and to *Sorrento*, a bower of orange and lemon groves on top of a rock that rises 160 feet out of the Mediterranean. Steamer excursion to rock-bound *Capri* and the Blue Grotto.

June 22—To Florence for over night. (This city will be visited later.)

June 23—Over the shadow-haunted Apennines to Venice.

June 24, 25, 26—VENICE—International Library and Bibliographical Convention again in session.

We shall have time, however, to explore the great center of Venetian life, the Piazza San Marco with its exquisite Byzantine cathedral, beautiful Gothic Palace of the Doges, with its paintings by Titian, Veronese and Tintoretto, and the tall new Campanile, and to go by gondola up the Grand Canal flanked by stately palaces to the shop-lined Rialto Bridge, and through the smaller canals to see lace works and glass factories. Excursion to the Lido if Convention programs permit.

Late afternoon train back to Florence.

June 27, 28—FLORENCE, "Lily of the Arno" and "Cradle of the Renaissance." Three half days sightseeing in this beautiful old city, the greatest art center in the world. We visit her churches, the great Cathedral with Giotto's Campanile beside it, Ghiberti's bronze doors, Santa Maria Novella and Santa Croce with their priceless frescoes, and the unrivaled collections of paintings and sculpture in the Pitti and Uffizi Palaces. We drive to the Piazzale Michelangelo and San Miniato, with commanding views of the city and valley of the Arno.

June 29—Morning train to *Pisa*. Visit the Cathedral, the Baptistery and the Leaning Tower. After luncheon, continue to *Genoa*.

June 30—GENOA. Morning drive about the city. Later forenoon train to *Milan*. Visit the great *Duomo*.

July 1—To *Bolzano*.

July 2—Motor through the *Dolomites* over the famous Dolomite Road, a wonderful piece of road-engineering. The route traverses the porphyry gorge of the Eggen Tal and passes Lake Carezza (or Karersee) in which are mirrored the mountain crags that surround it; it runs high above and then through green Alpine valleys; it lies over impressive mountain passes, the Carezza, Pordoi and Falzarego, from whose summits may be seen a bewilder-

ing panorama of fantastically shaped peaks; and finally it brings us into Cortina, which lies in the heart of the green amphitheatre of the Ampezzo Valley.

### Austria

July 3—Over the Brenner Pass to *Innsbruck* in the Austrian Tyrol.

July 4—To Vienna.

July 5, 6—VIENNA, old imperial city of the Hapsburgs, beautiful, melodious, gay, splendid, with palaces, park-lined avenues and monuments. Visit old St. Stephens, the Palace and the Arts' Museum; also the Liechtenstein Galleries. Motor through the fine Ring-Strasse, Kohlmarkt, Graben, the parks and out to Schonbrunn, the magnificent summer palace of the emperors.

July 7—To Dresden.

### Germany

July 8—DRESDEN. Our motor trip through this beautiful city, famous for its music and its art, will be one of constant delight. Separate visits will be made to the Royal Historical Collection; the Green Vault, with its wonderful collection of 18th Century jewelry, and above all, the Zwinger, with its priceless collection of paintings, including the "Sistine Madonna."

July 9, 10—BERLIN, great hustling modern capital of Germany, with many monuments reminiscent of the late Hohenzollern dynasty. Motor around the city through famous "Unter den Linden," the Leipziger Strasse and the beautiful Tiergarten. Visit the old Imperial Palace and the Frederick's Museum. Motor through the fine residential suburb of Charlottenburg to Potsdam, and visit the New Palace, the park and Sans-Souci Palace of Frederick the Great.

July 11—To Hamburg.

July 12—Sail from Hamburg on new S. S. "St. Louis" of the Hamburg-American Line (cabin berth at \$162.50 included).

July 22—Arrive New York.

PRICE: \$860.00.

### What the Price Includes

Ocean Passages at the rates stated.

European Transportation. In Italy first-class; in other continental countries, second-class; on all lakes and river steamers, first-class.

Hotels. Rooms and three meals a day, according to the custom of the country, at excellent hotels.

All necessary fees at hotels and elsewhere, except on Atlantic steamers.

Taxes. United States war tax, landing tax

at foreign ports, taxes de luxe, taxes de dejour.

Transfers between stations, docks and hotels.

Sightseeing as per details shown in the itinerary. In Rome special sightseeing privileges will be accorded by the authorities to those attending the Convention and no program is included in the price of this tour.

Services of a conductor will be provided from arrival at Havre to departure from Hamburg.

Baggage. We give each member a special traveling case and look after it throughout the trip. We handle no other baggage.

### What the Price Does Not Include

Tips, deck chairs and rugs on Atlantic steamers.

Extras at Table. Wines, bottled waters and other articles not on the regular hotel bill of fare.

Personal Expenses, such as laundry, baths, postage and purchases.

Passport Expenses. We send full passport directions shortly after advance deposit is received.

### RESPONSIBILITY

The Temple Tours Special Bulletin of Information for 1929 contains clauses about deposits, refunds, responsibility, withdrawals, etc., that are an essential part of the company's contract with all of its patrons, and that by this reference are hereby incorporated into this itinerary. Please send for a copy of the Bulletin and examine these clauses carefully.

### Library Calendar

March 8-9. Pennsylvania Library Club and New Jersey Library Association will hold a joint meeting at the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. J.

May 13-18. A. L. A. Conference at Washington, D. C. The first general meeting will be held on Monday evening.

June 15-19. World Congress of Libraries and Bibliography at Rome.

June 25-26. Continued Conference at Venice, Italy.

### Opportunities

Position wanted by woman research worker, translator, statistician, with editorial ability. Wide experience in library work, both inside and field. Ph.D. Columbia University. L.K. 1.

Wanted—An experienced cataloger with college degree and library school training. Salary dependent upon qualifications and experience. New Jersey College for Women Library, New Brunswick, N. J. E.10.

Experienced assistant librarian and cataloger wants position in New York or vicinity. Accurate and interested worker. E.11.

For Sale—Borrowers' register (50001-55000), unused, in perfect condition, made by Library Bureau; cost \$8.85; will sell for \$5.00. Free Public Library, East Orange, N. J.

# The Open Round Table

## The School and the Board

Jan. 28, 1929.

To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

In the editorial columns of your issue of January 15 a reference is made to the relations between the Association of American Library Schools and the A. L. A. Board of Education for Librarianship.

The first paragraph touches a point that has given interested parties some concern and has of late been informally discussed. Certainly there have been conferences in the past between the two, and obviously it is incumbent upon them to take counsel together in the future.

The last paragraph, however, refers to certain incidental functions of the Board of Education which are alleged to interfere with the free exchange and candid attitude between the schools and the Board.

This is most astounding and, let us hope, without foundation in fact. If there be any schools who "hesitate to obtrude their own opinions" because of the advisory power vested in the Board as to appropriations of money, by all means let us know who these schools are.

With five years of experience as a member of the Board in dealing with these schools, the writer has never had occasion to think so little of them as to assume that they would be wanting in courage and sense of responsibility for the paltry reason of the Board's slight "hold on the purse strings." To the contrary, I recall many sittings when library school representatives took the floor in a competent, unhesitating manner, presenting their side, giving us the benefit of their experience.

Furthermore, the Board's relations with the Carnegie Corporation have never gone beyond a discussion of policy, of very general library nature. The formulation of standards and measurements of schools have been wholly the independent conclusions of the Board. There is as little reason to believe that the schools are lacking in self-respect of independent judgment as that the members of the Board of Education would abuse the confidence of the Carnegie Corporation and the A. L. A. by recommending the annual appropriations on any basis other than merit and not merely because of the diplomatic compliance with its ideas.

The relations between the Association of American Library Schools and the Board of Education have been those of mutual regard and impersonal frankness and must remain so.

ADAM STROHM,

Member, Board of Education for Librarianship

## Library Post

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Replying to the inquiry in your editorial in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL of Jan. 15, on the use and success of the library post, I personally find it very successful and effecting a great saving in the sending of books. In this Western country where public libraries are few and far between, and distances so immense, we are glad to use any facility whereby a saving can be made.

I find that people generally do not know about the new rates. The personnel of the postoffice are not familiar with the law. I received a book from the public library at El Paso, upon which I paid thirteen cents, and when I returned the same book I insisted on using the new rate and paid only four cents. The library post law needs publicity, and it is through such agencies as THE LIBRARY JOURNAL that this must be given.

Yours very truly,

CORINNE WHITNEY, *Librarian*,  
Roswell, N. M.

To the Editor of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

We have read the article in the Jan. 15 number of the JOURNAL regarding the new postal law. We hailed with rejoicing the word that this law had been passed, for we had been waiting for it for many weary years.

You ask for a report on the extent to which the new ruling has promoted useful library circulation. We cannot as yet say that it has increased our circulation but it has so markedly reduced the postage that it has been a great help in sending books to non-resident and inter-library loan borrowers. We should like to comment here that we find it very difficult to make the borrowers understand about this new postoffice ruling and though we have printed a label for them to use,\* they send it back inside the book instead of using it on the outside. It takes a long time to educate the public. We wish to add also that the post-offices need education or information on this matter. Even in large places the post-office employees know nothing about this new rule.

Any efforts which the A. L. A. or other organizations can make to improve the present law will be very much appreciated.

Yours very truly,

F. MABEL WINCHELL, *Librarian*,  
Manchester, N. H.

RATE 3C FOR FIRST POUND OR FRACTION THEREOF, 1C FOR EACH ADDITIONAL POUND OR FRACTION THEREOF.

**\*BOOKS. MAILED UNDER SECTION 441½  
P. L. & R.  
FROM**



To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:

Special Libraries Association has a word of apology to offer and a statement to make.

We desire to explain to all who belong in the library world that the blunder in the stationery of the Special Libraries Association this fall was not intended as a slight to Miss Eastman and that we regret the error.

The statement has to do with an article appearing in LIBRARY JOURNAL for Jan. 15, page 74, to the effect that the recent letter and petition against the proposed Business Section of the American Library Association was sent to a selected list and not to all those who were members of both associations. The Business Section is now *fait accompli*, but I herewith affirm that in so far as possible every member of the American Special Libraries Association who also belongs to the A. L. A. received a copy of this letter and petition.

In the American Library Association we either are or are not members, but in Special Libraries Association there has been a vexatious question as to discriminating between subscribers to *Special Libraries* and members of the association, the amount of money involved being the same in either case. There are more than a hundred public libraries who subscribe to *Special Libraries* mostly through subscription agencies and who have never claimed membership. There are also individuals who have specified that they do not care for membership in the association but wish to be merely subscribers. Therefore, to all of these subscribers the petitions were not sent.

A further possible discrepancy lies in the fact that some business libraries continue to carry an individual membership in the name of the library and the librarian's name is not on file in the General Office of Special Libraries Association, whereas it may appear in the A. L. A. Handbook. An effort was made to locate these names by reading through the alphabetical listing of the handbook, but in all cases we may not have been successful in locating them.

Beyond these possible errors and omissions there was no partiality or discrimination in compiling the list.

Very truly yours,

MARY H. BRIGHAM,

*Executive Secretary,  
Special Libraries Ass'n.*

My dear Miss Greer:

I would appreciate it if you also presented the idea that this is not, in my mind, any attempt to limit the working of the library contribution, but merely to think of it in terms of the school program, as the school executive

does. If we at least understand his thinking, then I believe we are prepared to ask him to understand us.

In certain school systems it is obvious that the school executives take over quite completely the library plan as an institutional plan. I believe that the splendid results obtained in our own State—at Long Beach, for instance—were brought about this way. However, many school administrators are making a fine attempt to amalgamate the various parts of their instrument for education, the school, and to consider its various factors as contributing to that whole. In such a program I think this point of view is helpful as a study. It is not offered in any sense as "The Right Way," but merely as "One of the ways," or "A help towards thinking out the right way."

I am so glad that I was in city library work, in country library work, in state library work, and in organization work on the county and city library plan before I came into school work, because it gave me a picture of the whole.

But I do not wish this to place upon me an interpretation of seeing *only* that side. Most certainly I do not; I see the library ideal side, too, and realize all we owe to that splendid ideal. I realize the things the library is reaching for, wider use of the reading facilities, greater development in form, so that the content can better be given, breadth, depth and heights of service enrichment of living and experience. I think that the school is driving at the same thing. Sometimes I believe that we make the mistake of not seeing how big is the other person's program. It is this attempt to appreciate the other person's program that I am examining here. They believe in us; let us believe in them. Let us believe in each other. That is the way I feel about it.

Mr. Kaiser, of the Public Library here, has been a great influence for all sorts of good things in our community. You can see his hand in many civic developments of an important nature. He will tell you about our School and Public Library Co-operative Board. I meant to ask him to carry a personal message to you from me, but I find at the Public Library this morning that he has already left.

Wishing you all sorts of success with your meeting, which I had so much hoped to attend, and waiting eagerly to hear the results of your studies, and plans for the future, I remain,

Most cordially yours,

(Signed) ELIZABETH MADISON,

*Director of School Libraries, Oakland, Cal.  
Teachers Professional Library,  
Oakland, Cal.,*

(This letter refers to Mrs. Madison's paper in this issue.)

## Current Literature and Bibliography

**L**IBRARIANS are in a minority of one in the first volume of the new and monumental *Dictionary of American Biography*, financed by the New York Times Company and published under the auspices of the American Council of Learned Societies, by Charles Scribner's Sons, sold in sets only. \$250. The only librarian evident to a careful search is Samuel Austin Allibone (1816-1889), for nine years librarian of the Lenox Library in New York, and editor of *A Critical Dictionary of English Literature and British and American Authors*, better and more succinctly known as "Allibone." His biography is the work of Victor Hugo Paltsits of the New York Public Library, one of the several librarians who are numbered among the body of contributors to this first volume. Other names noted include Randolph Greenfield Adams of the William L. Clements Library; Claribel R. Barnett of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Library; Theodore Bolton, librarian of the Century Association of New York; Clarence S. Brigham, librarian of the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Mass., whose onerous labors in behalf of the *Dictionary* are acknowledged in the Introduction, and Harry Miller Lydenberg and Frank Weitenkampf of the New York Public Library.

"His active life began in mercantile pursuits and for ten years he helped to shape the policy of the Insurance Company of North America, in Philadelphia," writes Mr. Paltsits of Mr. Allibone. "But from boyhood he had been a book-lover; his temperament destined him to the life of letters. . . . In May, 1879, at the request of James Lenox, founder of the Lenox Library, he removed to New York City, where for nine years he was librarian, working on a descriptive catalog and entertaining visitors by talks on book treasures. He prepared a card catalog written in his own hand, and furnished copy for *The Contributions to a Catalogue of the Lenox Library* (monographs on Bunyan, Shakespeare, Milton and Walton). In 1886 he was invited to join James Grant Wilson and George William Curtis in the editorship of the projected *Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography*. He declined the offer, but contributed biographical articles on George Bancroft, Alexander H. Everett, Edward Everett, William Hickling Prescott, George Ticknor, and perhaps others. On retiring from the Lenox Library, in May, 1888, he went to Europe to travel and rest; but soon died, at Lucerne, Switzerland, where he was buried. 'His beautiful face, his gracious manner, the invincible sweetness of his temper, his charm as a

companion, his skill as a raconteur, his quips and jests and dainty whimsies—these were parts of the furnishing of the man' (S. D. McConnell, pp. 21-22)."

The count might well be swelled, however, by the inclusion of the names of three men who were the founders, benefactors and trustees of libraries. William Loring Andrews (1837-1920), bibliophile, helped to found the library of the Metropolitan Museum of New York City. "At his residence on Feb. 5, 1884, the name Grolier was adopted for the famous Book Club of which he was one of the moving spirits. In 1895 he founded the Society of Iconophiles of New York." William Worthen Appleton (1845-1924), publisher, "took an active interest in the circulating library idea," writes A. Everett Peterson. "When the 'Sewing Circle' of Grace Church started, in 1870, a little circulating library of 500 books, Appleton was invited to be one of 'an advisory committee of gentlemen' (*History of the New York Public Library*, 1923, p. 201). In the following year the New York Free Circulating Library came into existence with Appleton chairman of the Committee on Library and Reading Rooms. Subsequently this library was consolidated with the New York Public Library, and he was appointed a trustee of that institution and made chairman of the Committee on Circulation. His great interest made him a frequent visitor to all the branches, and many librarians testify to his sympathy and generous support. For many years he was senior warden of St. Bartholomew's Church and a trustee of the Institute for the Blind, and at the time of his death was one of the trustees of the endowment of the American Library Association."

Edward Everett Ayer (1841-1927), railway lumberman, bibliophile, collector, and trustee of the Newberry Library from 1892 to 1911, while a soldier in Arizona during the Civil War, chanced upon a copy of Prescott's *Conquest of Mexico*, says his biographer, W. J. Ghent. "The book fascinated him and opened to him a new world. He became a student of history; later, as wealth came to him, a collector of historical books and manuscripts, and still later a collector of antiquities of many kinds. He gradually built up one of the finest private libraries in the United States, particularly noteworthy for its source material on the native races of North America, the Hawaiian and the Philippine Islands. This library, containing more than 17,000 printed books, 4000 manuscripts and thousands of maps, prints, drawings and photographs, he gave, in 1911,

to the Newberry Library of Chicago, where it is separately housed and administered as the Edward E. Ayer Collection on the North American Indian. . . . When the old Fine Arts Building of the World's Fair became the Field Museum [of Natural History] he presented to it his large collection of Indian paraphernalia and his fine library of illustrated books on ornithology, besides many antiquities from Italy, Egypt and other lands."

THE appearance of the *Journal of Adult Education* will be of more than passing interest to all those various groups which have been giving their time and thought to this new movement. To the librarians the journal will be of greatest interest since there is a symposium on the subject of adult education, with contributions from: E. H. Anderson, New York Public Library; C. F. D. Belden, Boston Public Library; A. E. Bostwick, St. Louis Public Library; Carl B. Roden, Chicago Public Library; Walter L. Brown, Buffalo Public Library; Adam Strohm, Detroit Public Library.

Linda A. Eastman, President of the A. L. A., is an associate editor, and one of the leading articles in the first issue was contributed by Ruth Monroe, a former assistant in the Cleveland Public Library, who has more recently been associated with Dean Gray in making case studies in connection with the investigation of the reading habits of adults.

The American Association for Adult Education plans to issue another journal in April and one in June, which, with the Digest of the Proceedings of their annual meeting, already issued, will constitute the publications of the year. Should this journal be received with the enthusiasm its Council and Executive Board hope for, it will be continued in the fall as a quarterly.

With Glenn Frank, James Harvey Robinson, E. L. Thorndike, Alvin Johnson and other such illustrious names appearing in the table of contents, it cannot be other than scholarly, and dealing with as up-to-the-minute a topic as adult education, it will undoubtedly secure immediate support from the wide range of persons interested in that subject.

IN an exhibit room of the New York Public Library is a delightful collection of miniature books. In the center sections lent by J. D. Henderson, and attracting perhaps the most attention, is a copy of the smallest illustrated book in the world and the second smallest edition of the *Rubaiyat* shown with the ring in which it is preserved. Along with these books are copies of Schloss' *English Bijou Almanac*,

of which there were eleven issues for various years from 1837-43, and calendars in English, German, French and Italian.

Among the many other interesting miniature books are two famous *Bibles* in shorthand published in London in the seventeenth century, the famous Taylor's *Thumb Bible*, printed in London in 1693, psalms, prayer books, hymns and various religious, devotional and moral works, including several illuminated manuscripts. A section of classics shows bindings of London and Paris from 1824-28. There are copies of the *Little Pilgrim's Progress*, *Little Robinson Crusoe*, *Paradise Lost*, dictionaries, books on history, politics, biography and miniature newspapers and periodicals.

A section of early American children's books includes the first American edition of *Goody Two Shoes*. Many of the miniature children's books shown in this exhibit were published by Jacob Johnson of Philadelphia, Rufus Merrill of Concord, New Hampshire, Babcock and Hartford of New Haven, Mahlon Day of New York and Samuel Wood of New York in his "Juvenile Book-Store."

## Unique Library of War Material

LIBRARIES of war literature have been gathered together by various people, and represent as varied parts of the literature as there are collectors. Some have specialized in books from all countries; others have confined themselves to posters, while many collected pamphlets, and some of those who were in a position to cull documents did so, but the most unique library of war material which has come to the attention of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* is that of Dr. Joseph Broadman, 141 West 41st Street, New York City.

The library includes files of the various New York papers, dailies from Vienna, Berlin and parts of Switzerland. There is a complete set of war posters, eighty scrap books, each of 300 pages, files of fifty different magazines covering the war period, from all parts of the world. Pamphlets, broadsides and bulletins to the number of 3000 are all in complete file and perfect condition. There are 5000 "Letters to the Editor," culled from New York City papers.

This vast amount of material, which is scarcely covered by these few listings, is to be donated to some university, college or historical society library. Dr. Broadman only asks the recipient to preserve the library intact, to bind the newspaper files, to care for the magazines which are not bound, and to complete the index for the material in the scrap books.

# In the Library World

## Massachusetts

THE midwinter meeting of the Western Massachusetts Library Club is to be held at the Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass., on Thursday, March 7, with morning and afternoon sessions, the morning session to begin at 10 o'clock. This session will be devoted to a discussion of the important books of the year, both fiction and non-fiction, and also juveniles; also, some time will be devoted to the forthcoming books.

Librarians are asked to contribute their bit by sending in ten titles of fiction and six titles of non-fiction among the late books in greatest demand in your library during the past few months; and also, a few titles which you consider among the best of the children's books.

At the afternoon session a Smith College professor will speak and the Forbes Library is planning to put on a "Puppet Show."

It will be advisable to send a notice to Mr. J. L. Harrison at the Forbes Library if you wish reservations made for luncheon.

ANNE M. DAVIES, *Secretary*,  
*Holyoke Public Library, Holyoke, Mass.*

## Michigan

THE Grand Rapids Public Library has been presented with a collection of 400 exquisitely bound volumes of modern and classic French literature, representing an investment of \$1,000 that could hardly be duplicated on this side of the water for double that amount, in honor of Mrs. Charlotte Hughes, teacher of French in Grand Rapids. The collection will be called the Charlotte S. Hughes Library, and was given in the name of Mrs. Hughes by past and present pupils as a tribute to her teaching, culture and vision.

## New York

APPROXIMATELY 650 books and pamphlets have been added during the past year to the Roosevelt Memorial Library. Items are selected for the most part from lists submitted by booksellers in various parts of the United States and, to some extent, abroad, ordered "on approval" and passed upon again before a definite purchase is made. During the past year the work of cataloging the library has steadily progressed, and to date 6200 items have been recorded, including books, pamphlets, magazines, articles, framed pictures and sculpture. Two thousand cartoons and 3200 pictures are now mounted, classified and arranged in easily accessible vertical files.

## Oregon

THE sixty-fifth annual report of the Portland Public Library shows an exceedingly satisfactory year in spite of a loss in circulation of 82,529. This loss has come about largely through the marked change in the work due to the introduction into the primary schools of the platoon system, whereby there are organized libraries in the schools, and the policy of the School Board against supplementary reading in the high schools.

The report of 1926 stated that a long period of adjustment was expected and looked forward to. In the meantime the situation has been watched closely, and during the past year the decreasing use of the branch children's rooms have been noted. The loss of circulation in the grade schools was occasioned by changing more of the traditional schools into the platoon type and the very small gain in the existing platoon libraries, due to their experimenting with the use of their books as tools in the school versus circulating them for home use. The loss in the high schools was due to the lack of using supplementary books.

The circulation department of the Central Library has increased more than any other—33,000 over a very heavy gain the previous year. The adult circulation gain of 20,000 in the branches, although offset by over 13,000 loss in juvenile circulation, shows that the branches are holding their own with the adult population of their neighborhood and a 25 per cent increase in rural schools. The huge loss in the schools could not be overcome by the gain in the rest of the system, and while the library continues to be enthusiastic over the use of their books in the schools under the teacher-librarians, they deplore the fact that there is not more reading in the home.

## Information Desired

*To the Editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL:*

The Committee of the Library Institute for the encouragement of research desires information on

(1) Research projects in process or completed during 1928-29 by librarians;

(2) Information in regard to research in other fields that have a distinct bearing on the improvement of library service;

(3) Suggestions from library administrators as to phases of their work in which research is needed.

HENRY O. SEVERANCE,  
*Librarian, University of Missouri Chairman.*



# ROTARY

A Business Man's Interpretation

By Frank H. Lamb

Author's Edition, with an  
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Founder of Rotary

This history of Rotary is from the pen of a successful business man and manufacturer. It is a story of the development of the service ideal and the part which Rotary has played.

189 pages. Cloth—\$2.50



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# CIRCLING SOUTH AMERICA

By Isabel Anderson

"I was assigned to work on the Paraguay-Bolivia dispute. I sent to the public library for a number of books, but *Circling South America* contained more facts of interest than all the others put together." Excerpt from a letter from a newspaper writer.

Approved by the  
American Library Association  
Illustrated. Price—\$4.00.

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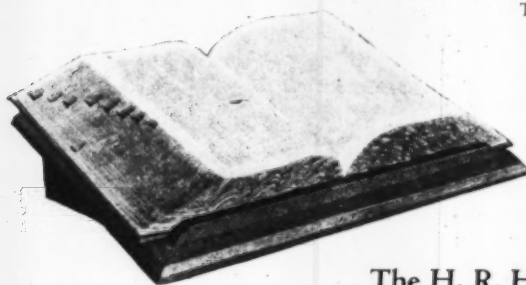
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